Junagadh State,
Admn. report,
1913-14 & 1914-15

00134838

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

134838

OF THE

JUNAGADH STATE

FOR THE

YEAR 1913-14.

JUNAGADH:
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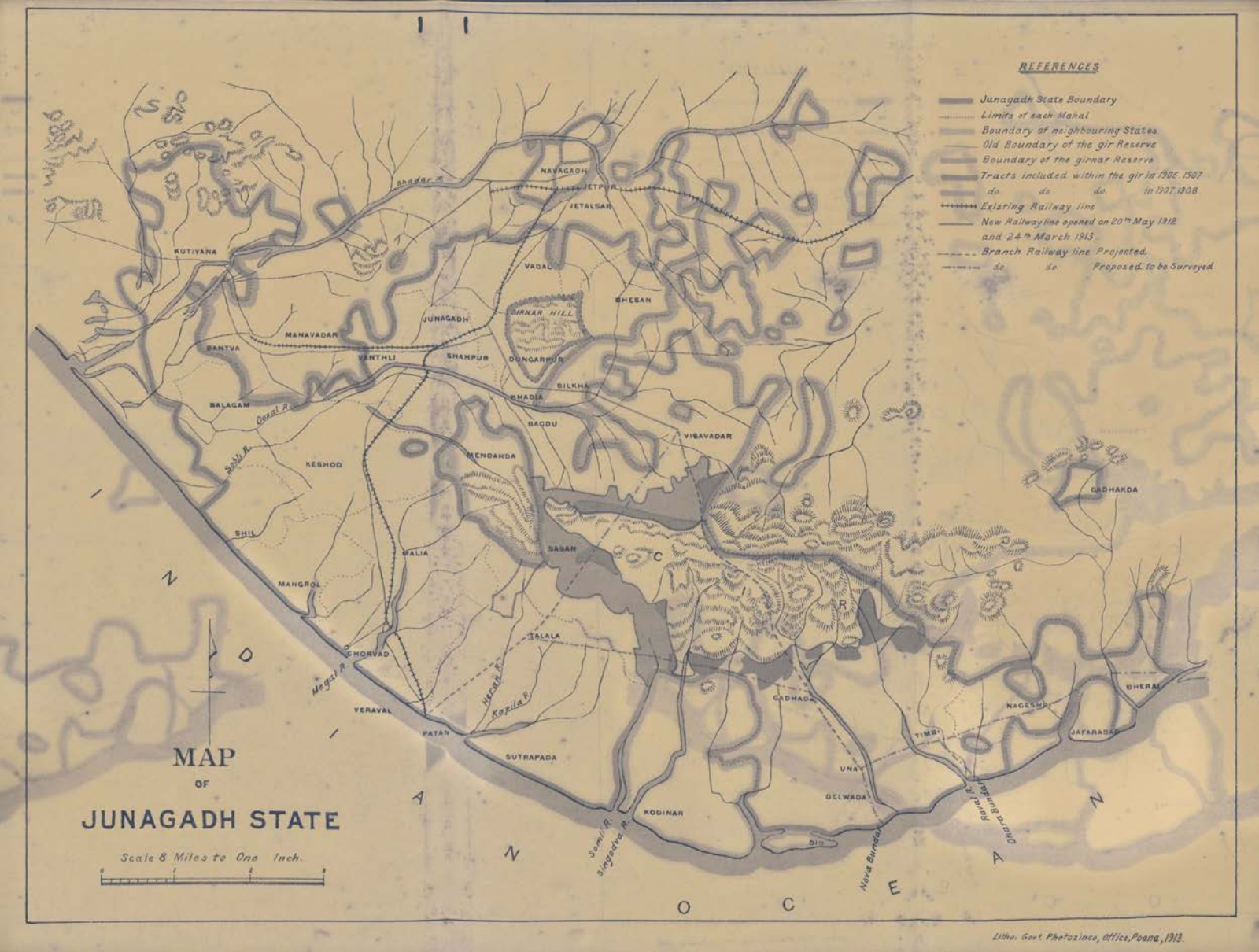
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CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Physical aspect.

The State of Junagadh, as mentioned in previous reports, lies in the south-western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 24°44′ and 21°53′ north latitude and 70° and 72° east longitude, with the Halar Division of the Province as its northern boundary, and Gohelwad Prant on its east. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian sea. It has 16 ports, of which the principal is Verawal. The capital town of Junagadh is situated on the slope of the famous Girnar Hills, the peaks of which rise to a height of 3,660 feet above sea level whence fine views of the sacred shrine of the Datar can be obtained. To the south-west of the Girnar Hills lies the extensive forest of Gir, which supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian lion.

Map.

2. The attached map shows the head-quarters of the Revenue Divisions of the State, the principal ports and rivers and lines of Railway including those opened for traffic during the year under report, and other important details.

Area.

3. The area of the State is 3,283 square miles.

Population.

4. The population of the State is 4,34,222 souls, of which 88,130 are Mahomedans, 3,38,258 Hindus, 7,120 Jains, while 714 are of other castes.

Revenue and expenditure.

5. The total revenue of the State for the year was Rs. 46,66,464 exclusive of the alienated revenue amounting to Rs. 8,88,027, whilst the expenditure amounted to Rs. 33,48,701.

Tribute paid and received.

6. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 annually to the Paramount Power and a Peshkashi of Rs. 37,210 to H. H. the Gaekwar ; on the other hand, the State of Junagadh receives tribute from 134 States. This tribute, styled Zortalbi, amounts to Rs. 92,421, of which the largest item, of Rs. 22,858, is paid by Bhavnagar. It is recovered and paid to the State through the Agency, at a charge of 25 per cent. on account of the expenses of collection under treaty engagements.

Principal articles of production and manufacture.

7. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajri, juwar, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugarcane, cereals, grass, timber, stone, castor-seed, &c., while those of manufactures are ghee, molasses, sugar-candy, copper and brass ware,

dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hard ware, leather, &c.

Lord Hardinge's birthday celebrations.

8. The 20th June 1913 being the date of the birthday of His Excellency the Viceroy was celebrated in a manner befitting the occasion throughout the State. According to Lady Hardinge's express wish that it should be kept as a children's day, all schools primary and secondary as well as the College were closed, and the day was observed as a general holiday. The school children were gathered at different schools and sweetmeats were distributed. The Head Masters of the schools explained the meaning of the day and the reason of its celebration. Printed copies of a short lecture to be read on this occasion were supplied to teachers, and 5,000 copies of Lord and Lady Hardinge portraits were distributed amongst school children to emphasize the heart-felt gratitude of the public at the happy preservation of His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge from the outrage perpetrated during the State Entry into Delhi on 23rd December 1912.

In addition about 1,200 children of the Nagar community of Junagadh were fêted on the same evening from funds specially contributed for the occasion.

Other important events of the year.

Opening of the Coronation Free Library at Kutiana.

9. The foundation stone of the Sheth Bhagvandas Mulchand Coronation Free Library was laid by my predecessor in January 1913 and the Library was opened by me during the year under report. Sheth Laxmichand Nemidas on behalf of Sheth Bhagvandas Mulchand has kindly presented a fine building costing Rs. 9,000, excellent furniture, and a supply of books, each costing Rs. 2,000. He has also deposited for maintenance &c., of the Library Rs. 6,000 in Government paper.

10. Sanction has been received for the extension of the Shahpur-Bantva branch to the limits of Charadia, a village of this State, whence a fair weather line will run up to the Bhadar river to be crossed by a road causeway. This scheme will, it is hoped, give direct communication with Kutiana in place of the deplorable country track at present available, and will remedy a grievance widely felt by all classes.

The Ruler and his family.

11. The State continued to be in charge of the Administrator on behalf of the Minor Nawab Saheb, who is the sole surviving son of His Highness Sir Rasulkhanji, the late Chief. The office of the Administrator was held by me throughout the whole year.

The Minor Chief.

12. His Highness the Minor Nawab Saheb with his companion remained in England in charge of his Tutor and Guardian Mr. Tudor Owen throughout the year and has made wonderfully good progress under the unremitting care and guidance of Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Owen, to whom this Darbar is extraordinarily indebted. Association with other boys has widened his mind and inculcated lessons of patience and self-discipline with a healthy leaven of competition in both work and games. The Minor Nawab Saheb has undoubtedly been very happy in his new surroundings, and the general improvement effected both in character and physique has been so marked as to completely justify the experiment of sending him to England. This happy result has indeed struck all those who witnessed his return to Junagadh, just subsequent to the period under report, in the best of health and spirits, an event which will find its place in the next annual record.

13. It is to be recorded with much regret, that the Bantwawala Bibi Saheba, second wife of the late Shahjada Sherjumakhanji, died of lung trouble in the month of November last after continued ill-health most patiently borne. Suitable provision was made in accordance with custom for her attendants and servants.

14. The health of Her Highness Asha Bibi Saheba has given cause for anxiety during the latter part of the year, but is happily now much improved.

Ladies' Club.

15. The Ladies' Club continued to do beneficial work in bringing together wives of Officials, Amirs and gentry of the town.

Donations.

16. The following donations were made during the year:—

Rs. 5,000 Palitana Flood Relief Fund.
Rs. 8,000 M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Rs. 2,000 Kathiawar Medical Association Society.
Rs. 50 Mrs. Strip Memorial Fund.
Rs. 2,500 Natural History Society, Bombay.
Rs. 5,000 Talukdari Girasia School, Wadhwan. (additional donation)

Distinguished Visitors.

17. In addition to the Agent to the Governor, whose visit was the occasion for an evening lêvée, and the Political Agent Sorath Prant, other guests included the Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, Bombay ; the Revd. Mr. Robertson, Principal of the Gujarat College and Mrs. Robertson ; Mr. Turner, Principal Rajkumar College and Kumars ; Professor Knight of Poona Agricultural College ; Sir Alfred Hopkinson ; Colonel Watson, Inspector General of the I. S. Lancers ; Mr. and Mrs.

Prescot; Mr. Darlington of the Tata Iron and Steel Works; Dr. Hermann Jacobi, and Mr. Sams, Postmaster General, Bombay.

Besides the above, His Highness the Maharao of Cutch and Shrimant Balasaheb Vinchurkar visited Junagadh during the year under report.

The visit of the Rajkumar College en bloc deserves special notice. All the Kumars and Staff were entertained during a stay of three days which afforded some exciting cricket and time for sight seeing. Satisfactory arrangements were made for the visit which will, it is hoped, be often repeated.

Relations with British Government and neighbouring States.

18. The relations of Junagadh with the Paramount Power and neighbouring States continued to be cordial and friendly, and several interstatal disputes were brought to an amicable settlement, during the year under report.

Personnel of the Administration.

19. A list of principal officers of the State, showing changes in the personnel of the Administration, is appended (Appendix I).

Administrator's tour in the district.

20. During the year the Administrator made the following tours :—

During June 1913 Veraval and Prabhas Patan were inspected.

In September, I went to Poona to discuss questions connected with the projected Junagadh Railway extensions.

In October Chorwad was visited and inspected.

Between 15th November and December 19th, 1913, Wanthali, Keshod, Shil, Malia, Visavadar, Bhesan and Nawagadh Mahals were in turn inspected.

Between the 23rd January and 10th February 1914 I camped at Amblas, Jamwala, Gadhada, Una, Sanakhda, Nageshri and Bherai in company with the Chief Engineer, and from Bherai returned to Junagadh *via* Kundla, visiting en route the outlying important village of Gadhakda.

Thus every Mahal, including even Gadhakda, and the local conditions were personally seen by the Administrator. It is satisfactory to observe that substantial improvements have already been effected in Administration and local organization, and they are clearly reflected in the contentment of the cultivating and mercantile classes.

Opportunities were taken to note local needs, to prepare an exact programme of works required and to discuss urgent problems which are kept ready to be dealt with as funds allow.

The intentions of the Administration and the policy of reform were explained at Darbars or meetings held in the chief centres, and it was pleasant to note that this endeavour much heartened all classes who expressed their satisfaction in cordial terms.

Special attention was paid to the most important subjects of Railway development and harbour improvements, in respect of which schemes have been matured and will shortly be taken in hand.

On the 12th February 1914 the Administrator went to Bombay in connection with State business and returned to Junagadh on the 19th February 1914.

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CHAPTER II.—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Administrative Divisions.

21. There was no change in the constitution of the Land Revenue Department, the territorial divisions remaining the same except that a few villages were transferred from one Mahal to another, whilst the area of ten villages to the extent of about 30,000 Acres, which came within the revised ringfence of the Gir Forest, was afforested during the year under report and brought under the administrative control of the Forest Department. The superior staff remained unchanged throughout the year. The State has been divided into 13 Mahals grouped into three divisions, each of which is placed in the charge of an Assistant Revenue Officer for administrative purposes.

22. The subordinate staff will now be subjected to departmental examinations, and promotions and recruitment effected on systematic lines.

23. As Wahiwatdars were entrusted with the additional responsibility of executing minor works in their respective charges, and as their legitimate work suffered, the necessity for creating a professional appointment was felt. Accordingly a beginning was made in the Una Mahal where a sub-overseer was appointed to look after minor works and repairs. The result of the new arrangement will be watched during the current year.

Reforms.

24. The system of Revenue and Financial accounts, which was codified last year, worked satisfactorily throughout the State during the year under report. Periodical examination of the village and Mahal records indicates that the system is being understood and appreciated by subordinates. The question whether village and Mahal accounts can profitably be simplified by the subsidiary register system is under consideration. But no change can usefully be made at present that requires any addition to skilled staff or imposes any independent exercise of intelligence on untrained subordinates.

A few amendments in the Land Revenue Code, which affected only the working of the establishment, were made during the year under report.

The Jakat or Land Customs system has undergone further modification after mature consideration by a special Committee. The farming of Octroi or Jakat in villages was replaced by departmental agency, and the burden of agriculturists has been commuted into a fixed cess based on the amount of

Vighoti or cash assessment in Vighoti paying villages and on the area of land which has not yet come under the Vighoti system. This alteration of the system is expected to result in a loss of Rs. 50,000 to the State; but this is an insignificant item compared with the immense boon which both the cultivating and trading classes have now secured not only in the form of a reduced burden but in freedom from harassment and corruption inevitably associated with the former Ijara system. This system has been introduced tentatively for a year and will further be improved during the current year.

The Maswadi rules were modified and grazing fees reduced so as to grant relief to owners of milch cattle, whilst the fees which were formerly levied on fuel required for the manufacture of "Jagree" were abolished.

The old methods of farming out cash levies on miscellaneous items, e. g. Bham (tanning), grazing, manure &c., as also the right of taking fruits of State trees have been systematically revised, and the terms of auction sales in general have been standardized so as to leave no room for misunderstanding or confusion. A form of conditions has been printed and distributed among Wahiwatdars.

Selected seeds of the varieties of Bajri, rice, groundnut, cotton, English vegetables, &c., were imported and distributed to the cultivators for experiments. Improved agricultural ploughs were also obtained and handed over to cultivators at reduced prices after demonstration of their capacity. Finally the establishment of a Co-operative Store in Una Mahal, whereby better agricultural implements and other facilities are placed within easy reach of agriculturists, should afford a welcome stimulus to this backward district.

Revenue survey.

25. The work of survey has been in progress for several years and is now approaching completion; but it is feared that much of the old work will require to be revised or done again. Changes in the dimensions and divisions of fields, which have been made in the past, have not been recorded in the Survey registers, boundary marks have been entirely neglected, and the names of holders are found to be wrongly entered in many places.

During the year under report detailed survey operations were extended to 18 villages comprising an area of Acres 35,989 and Gunthas 28 as against 86,337 Acres. The total area surveyed upto the close of the last year was Acres 20,54,075 Gunthas 14, which has now reached Acres 20,90,065-G. 2 or about 3,265 sq. miles. As the total area of the

State consists of 3,283 sq. miles, it is hoped that the work will be brought to a close during the current year.

The work of classification has not been taken up and the State has still to organize the necessary machinery for that purpose.

City survey.

26. The towns of Junagadh, Wanthali, Kutiana, Verawal, Patan, and Una have been ordered to be brought under the City Survey regulations, but the work is in progress in Junagadh town only. It is under consideration to appoint a separate Gharbheni Officer to push on the work in important Mahal towns.

During the year under report 28 Circles comprising 1,158 buildings were measured in the town of Junagadh. The total area dealt with was 52 Acres 35 Gunthas as against 54 Acres 4 Gunthas in the preceding year, whilst 312 Maps were prepared and sent to the Enquiry Officer as against 659 in the year previous.

Land Revenue system.

27. State lands were held on six different principal tenures before the Administration:—

I. Bhagami Tenure i. e. only a share in the produce in the land.

II. Bhagbatai Tenure. i. e. Vaje and Vero, a certain share of the produce as Vaje and cash per Bigha as Vero.

III. Bhagbatai with Jansi Vighoti i. e. Vaje and Vero and in certain crops Vero plus cash assessment on account of the produce per Bigha instead of share in kind as Vaje.

IV. Vighoti Tenure.

V. Vighoti plus special cash levy on certain crops e. g. Sugarcane.

VI. Ubhad Tenure i. e. cash in place of Vaje and Vero fixed per Bigha or Santi (Khatabandhi) without any regular classification of land.

The Vighoti system.

28. The advantages of the Vighoti system have been discussed at length in past reports. There is no doubt that the system has found great favour with the cultivators of all the Mahals in which it has been introduced. It is also very gratifying to note that the cultivators of some Inam villages and certain

Inamdars themselves have appreciated and adopted a similar system in their own villages. There are ample signs that the effects of the cash assessment system on cultivation are healthy, inasmuch as cultivators endeavour to improve their lands, to protect the soil from erosion, and to obtain richer crops, amongst which there is a special preference for sugarcane. It is inevitable that in the first instance certain areas of poor quality should be given up; but this tendency is only temporary and need cause no apprehension when tested by practical results.

29. Before the close of the year under report the cash assessment system was extended to the following Mahals:—

Name of Mahal.	Number of villages.
(1) Bhesan	The whole Mahal.
(2) Junagadh	Do. Do.
(3) Keshod	Do. Do.
(4) Una	11 villages.
(5) Malia	42 villages.
(6) Wanthali	4 villages.
Gadhakda	1 village.

The few complaints received regarding heaviness of assessment or mistakes in classification of land were duly inquired into and rectified by the Chief Revenue Officer.

It is hoped that the work of Vighoti operations will be completed in the current year, and thereafter the State will be in a position to realize its exact position as regards revenue and to devise measures for its extension and improvement.

The Barkhali department.

30. The Barkhali Department was administered by the Chief Revenue Officer throughout the year. At the end of the preceding year the areas of lands held by Mulgarasias, Bhayats and Alienees were as under:—

(1) Mulgirassias	2,30,138	Acres.
(2) Bhayats	57,233	„
(3) Other alienees	3,70,011	„
Total	6,57,382	Acres.

Out of land held by Mulgirassias 507 Acres 20½ Gunthas were settled as alienated land during the year of report, leaving 2,29,630 Acres with the Girassias. The area of lands held by the alienees was reduced by 3 Acres and 7 Gunthas as under:—

	A.	G.	
Deducted	643—	21¼	Lapsed to the State.
	104—	4	Taken over by the State in lieu of cash annuities.
	53—	15	Purchased by the State.
	801—	¼	
Added	211—	19	Mistakes of measurements rectified.
	471—	10	Transferred from the Girassias.
	115—	4	Restored to an alienee by the State.
	797—	33	

No change occurred in the area of land held by Bhayats.

Efforts have been made to separate the joint interests of the State and Girassias in land, so as to avoid disputes and disagreement regarding outturn and management; and although the Girassias are unbusinesslike and often blind to their own interests, considerable progress has been achieved in this beneficent reform.

Boundary settlement.

31. No boundary settlement was effected during the year: but 519 jurisdictional marks of stone between the villages of this State and those of the adjoining States or Talukas were rectified or replaced. Of these marks 172 were situated on the boundaries of Jetpur, 66 of Vadia, 45 of Gondal, 45 of Manavadar, 34 of Nawanager, 34 of Jafrabad and the rest of other Talukas.

Collection of land revenue.

32. The sub-joined table shows the realization under the principal heads of land revenue for the Samvat year 1969 ending 31st August 1913 as compared with those of the preceding year:-

Head of receipts.	Samvat 1968.	Samvat 1969.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Cash assessment and Vaje or State share of the field produce in kind.	14,10,821	23,43,825	9,33,004	0
2 Vero and other cash levies.	1,16,922	1,12,436	0	4,486
3 Produce of stone quarries and sales of land	56,562	89,011	32,449	0
Total...	15,84,305	25,45,272	9,65,453	4,486

It will be seen from the above figures that the Revenue Department has succeeded in increasing the land revenue of the State to the extent of Rs. 9,60,987. The increase is due to an excellent harvest coupled with effective supervision and the conscientious and sympathetic attitude of the leading officials to whom especially credit is due. The rise under head No. 3 is mainly attributable to sale of building sites in important towns of Kutiana and Verawal. The stone quarries will give better results when the Railway Department is able to provide better transport facilities, to effect which new stone wagons have already been ordered.

Customs.

33. As already stated, the system of levy has been reformed to the great advantage of merchants and cultivators who much appreciate the change. Apart from the Customs duties levied at Verawal Port and Junagadh Town the State realized about Rs. 1,50,723 under this head against Rs. 1,63,164 in the preceding year.

Arrears.

34. Recent verification of outstanding balances of the old regime indicates that the arrears of Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 3,44,275 upto St. year 1967; but this figure has to be harmonized with Mahal Revenue Accounts which indicate a net balance of arrears amounting to Rs. 6,33,593 at the close of this year. It is believed that the difference will consist of demands already cancelled or written off. These arrears have not yet been communicated to the Wahiwatdars to bring their Revenue accounts into conformity with the verified figures. The outstanding balance, therefore, according to Mahal returns upto the close of Samvat 1969 amounts to Rs. 8,66,425. It appears that recoveries amounted to. Rs. 1,40,679; and write-offs and remissions amounted to Rs. 92,153. The net arrears according to Mahal returns, therefore, come to Rs. 6,33,593 as against Rs. 8,08,343 of the preceding year. It is hoped that when the Revenue and the Financial accounts of the old regime are harmonized and the actual verified figures are brought to the Wahiwatdar's Revenue accounts, nearly half of the above reported arrears will be declared either as " demands cancelled " or "arrears written off " as the circumstances may justify.

Extension of Cultivation.

35. The approximate area of the cultivable lands in the *Khalsa* villages of the State, according to the last Survey return, is 7,41,104 Acres, out of which 6,02,298 was under cultivation and 1,38,806 remained waste. After verification, however, the figures of waste land show some increase due to exacter calculation. It is in any case certain that an insignificant area has gone out of cultivation in a few villages only on introduction of the Vighoti System, whereas in Una Mahal alone about 5,000 Acres have,

by strenuous efforts, been brought under the plough. Similarly in the Junagadh Division about 1,500 Acres of waste land were brought under cultivation. In the Keshod Division there is a constant demand for land, and hardly any culturable land left waste. About 5,000 Acres of poor land in the Malia Mahal, relinquished on the introduction of cash assessment, were immediately taken up by the same cultivators or given out to others on payment of "Nazarano." Most of the culturable land now remaining waste is in the Patan, Gir and Una Mahals, and it will gradually be taken up when the extension of Railway, coupled with the lenient terms now offered, attract the notice of outside cultivators.

Wards' Estates.

36. Supervision over managed estates remained with the Chief Revenue Officer all throughout the year. In the beginning of the year there were 38 Estates of minors &c., under management, yielding an aggregate revenue of Rs. 67,098 as under:—

		Revenue. Rs. as. ps.
34	Minors' Estates.....	46,033—3-8
4	Others.....	21,064-12-4
38		67,098—0-0

During the year under report 17 estates yielding a revenue of Rs. 2,130 came under management and 26 estates with a revenue of Rs. 11,576-4-10 were released, leaving 29 estates with a revenue of Rs. 57,651-11-2 under management at the close of the year. The general condition of these estates shows a much needed improvement under a better organized and qualified staff.

Encumbered Estates.

37. There were 160 Encumbered Estates under management yielding a revenue of Rs. 59,769-10-1 at the commencement of the year; 9 more with a revenue of Rs. 28,120 were added and 7 estates with a revenue of Rs. 1,545-9-3 were released, leaving a balance of 162 estates worth Rs. 86,344-0-10 under management at the close of the year.

At the beginning of the year there were 102 estates with aggregate liability of Rs. 1,99,758-8-¾ for which liquidation schemes were received during the year and 2 estates were released. Thus at the close of the year there were 100 estates with liquidation schemes.

The total debts paid during the year amounted to Rs. 25,574-0-7 against Rs. 13,917-7-0 in the year before. The total

liabilities of the estates at the close of the year were, therefore, reduced to Rs. 2,05,247-11-2.

Management of wards' and encumbered Estates.

The revised rules framed for the management of the encumbered estates, referred to in the last year's report, have not yet been published as they require minute consideration.

———:o:———

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

Acts and regulations.

38. Appendix II shows the laws in force in the State, including those that were introduced during the year.

Military.

Composition & numerical strength.

39. The Military forces of the State now consist of:—

	Regular.	Irregular	Total
Imperial Service Lancers	94	0	94
City Sibandi	0	162	162
Total	94	162	256

The sanctioned strength of the I. S. Lancers is 100, but 6 vacancies remain to be filled up for want of fit men. The Body Guard has this year been amalgamated with the Mounted Police, and is not, therefore, now included in military forces.

Cost of maintenance.

40. The expenditure on the I. S. Lancers (including that of the Lancers' Dispensary) amounted to Rs. 64,218, as against 67,630 last year, the decrease being due to the fact that last year's expenditure included some non-recurring charges. The cost of maintenance of the City Sibandi, whose strength has on reorganization been reduced to 162, was Rs. 19,195, against Rs. 27,786 for 233 men last year.

Duties.

41. The I. S. Lancers are trained as regular cavalry. The duties of the City Sibandi are restricted to watch and ward as guards on State buildings, stores, &c, and as such they are a useful and reliable body of men.

Horses and ponies.

42. During the year under report 101 horses, 50 ponies and 1 mule were maintained in the I. S. Lancers.

Nationality.

43. In the whole force, there were during the year under report 250 Mahomedans and 6 Hindus.

Arms.

44. The Lancers are armed with Magazine Lee Enfield carbines, swords and lances; the City Sibandi carry match-locks and swords.

Inspection.

45. The Lancers were inspected 7 times by the Inspecting Officer and the Signalling Officer, and the work of the men was declared to be satisfactory. The Deputy Assistant

Adjutant General of Musketry also inspected the corps during the year.

46. The Risaldar and Lance Dafedar were sent to the Meerut Musketry class during the year under report. One Lancer was sent to Kandaghat to learn signalling.

General Remarks.

47. The new Lancer Lines are now virtually complete, though a few improvements are still required. A mosque is being erected this year and the new dispensary is now working satisfactorily. The morale of the force has considerably improved in better surroundings and the recruits recently obtained from outside the State are of a better class than formerly. It is being considered whether the silledari system should be adopted, and in this and other respects much practical assistance has been rendered by the Inspecting Officer.

Police.

48. The total sanctioned strength of the Police was 944 as gainst 923 last year. The increase is due to the amalgamation of the Body Guard with the Mounted Police and replacement of the Sibandi on duty at the City Gates by men of the regular force.

The relative sanctioned strengths of the two branches of the Police are 837 Foot and 107 Mounted respectively. There were 120 vacancies of all ranks on 31st March 1914, which is due to the disinclination of the majority of Junagadh subjects to drill and discipline. The rates of pay of constables have been increased since 1-4-13, and it is hoped that these vacancies will be gradually filled up; but the material available is of indifferent quality. It may, however, be possible to recruit for a limited area of service such as the Una Mahal and Babariawad only, and regular pensions should also prove an attraction.

Cost.

49. The actual cost of maintaining the above force amounted to Rs. 1,92,317 as against 1,87,586 in the previous year. The actual sanctioned cost was Rs. 2,53,070, the saving being due to the large number of vacancies.

Arms.

50. Both the Mounted and Foot police are still armed with old muzzle loading weapons, but a request has been made to obtain sanction to arm a portion of the force with breech-loading muskets.

Nationality.

51. The following is the classification of the force according to race:—

Mahomedans	621
Hindus	201
Christians	2

Education. 52. 277 men are reported to be literate.

Discipline. 53. 59 men were dismissed, 33 punished departmentally and 1 judicially. These figures do not include departmental punishments for minor offences.

Buildings. 54. New lines for the Police at Verawal and Kutiana have been completed during the year under report and are now occupied by the Police. The lines at Talala and Nageshri are still under construction. Rs. 7,652 have been sanctioned to construct new Police quarters at Sodhana and Dungarpur and for alterations and improvements to the Visalwav Police lines in Junagadh City.

Cognizable crime. 55. There were 1,278 complaints of cognizable crime as against 1,773 in the previous year. These figures include 29 cases referred by Magistrates to the Police for inquiry. This decrease on last year's figures is due to the year being prosperous from an agricultural point of view. In no case was inquiry refused.

Of the 1,278 cases, 332 were, after inquiry by the Police, classified as false or non-cognizable; of the remaining 946, 488 or 51 % were sent for trial, of which 335 ended in conviction, 22 were compounded, 92 were acquitted and 39 were still under trial at the end of the year. Of the 92 ending in acquittal, 72 were classed as non-cognizable or false. The figures show an improvement of 5 % over last year's return.

As regards the remaining 458 cases, 318 have been classed as undetected and 95 are still pending with the Police, in 4 of which *prima facie* cases have been sent for the extradition of the accused: 45 cases have been sent to the Magistrate for classification (10 undetected, 4 maliciously false, and 31 not maliciously false, but orders have not yet been passed.

In connection with these cases, 783 persons were arrested, of whom 767 were sent for trial. Of these, 457 were convicted, 41 were acquitted as the cases were compounded, and 209 were acquitted in other cases, while 60 were still under trial at the end of the year. These figures also show an improvement over those for last year.

Value of property stolen & percentage of recoveries. 56. The value of property stolen was Rs. 29,205 and recovered Rs. 9,785 or 33·4 as against 31·7 of last year. The results are still poor, but Rs. 649 represents the value of stray cattle not yet accounted for.

57. The following table shows the efficiency of the Police in the usual form:— *Efficiency of the Police.*

Years.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.	Percentage of undetected to true cases.	Percentage of stolen property recovered.
1911–12	67	51	22	27
1912–13	73	56	28	31·7
1913–14	74	58	37	33·4

58. There were 125 cases registered of cattle theft, of which 62 were actual thefts, the remaining 63 being stray cattle cases. In these 63 cases cattle valued at Rs. 4,296–12 were lost and cattle valued at Rs. 3,542–12–0 have been found. In cases of actual cattle theft animals valued at Rs. 5,791–5–0 have been stolen and Rs. 3,545 recovered, whilst in 16 cases convictions have been obtained. Nageshri, Visavadar, Bhesan and Kutiana are the principal places where the majority of these offences have been committed, Nageshri being specially notorious for this form of theft. In order to check these cases on the Nageshri side, a special patrol of one head constable and 4 constables has been maintained. Owners whose cattle are stolen are in the habit of paying black mail to regain them, and in one such case the owner was arrested by the Head constable of the patrol, prosecuted and convicted. *Classification of crime.*

There were 203 true complaints of house breaking, of which 40 were detected and ended in conviction whilst 4 are still under trial,

The following is a statement of accidental and unnatural deaths:—

Drowning	38
Snake bite	100
Suicide	33
Other causes	85
Total	256

The following table shows the result of cases committed to the Sessions for trial:—

Nature of Crime.	Cases.				Accused.				
	Sent for trial.	Conviction.	Discharged.	Pending trial.	Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Pending trial.
Murder.	2	1	1	0	3	3	1	2	0
Culpable Homicide.	6	1	0	5	10	10	1	0	9
Miscellaneous.	16	8	0	8	22	22	8	0	14
Total...	24	10	1	13	35	35	10	2	23

Of the 13 pending cases, convictions have been obtained in 7 cases but no summary forms have been received from the Magistrate.

Prosecution. 59. In all but 2 courts there are police prosecutors who also assist in the clerical work of the Fouzdars' offices. The work done by the Public Prosecutor deserves commendation.

Village Police. 60. The village police numbered 2,160 as against 2,123 during the previous year and were distributed as follows:—

	Police Patels.			Pasaitas.			Grand Total.
	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	
Khalsa villages	32	350	382	627	56	683	1,065
Barkhala villages	331	28	359	585	45	630	989
Mangrol			25			81	106
Grand Total	363	378	766	1,212	101	1,394	2,160

Their work, on the whole, has been good, and under careful handling they are becoming a most useful body of men, being virtually the eyes and ears of the regular police. The new village police regulation is working satisfactorily.

61. The Police station at Bagdoo was abolished and the villages of Bagdoo were placed under Visavadar. The Police station at Balagam was converted from 1-1-14 into an outpost, a Head constable being posted there. Outposts were opened at Vadal, Majevdi, Khadia, Ranpur Codasaran, Prempura, Jambhala and Chorwad. Additional outposts will be opened as literate Head constables become available. This scheme provides for constant village inspection and keeps the police in touch with local conditions. Quarters for village police are badly needed and will be gradually constructed as funds and means allow. *General.*

In addition to the regular police, the control of the city Sibandi and State band is vested in the Superintendent of Police. The band is in a fair state of efficiency, and it is hoped it will further improve when new band lines are constructed, making closer supervision possible than is the case at present.

62. The results of the year appear to be satisfactory and efficiency has been maintained. It is a matter of regret that recruiting is not more popular; but this is hardly surprising when the indolent nature of the people of this locality and the high wages commanded by unskilled labour are taken into consideration. It is to be hoped, however, that when the advantages of engaging in pensionable service are more widely realised, this difficulty will gradually disappear. A scheme of local recruiting for a limited area of service will probably be adopted as the best remedy. *Concluding remarks.*

The thanks of the State are due to Government for providing the services of Mr. H. Stanley as Superintendent of Police during the absence of Mr. Boyd on 7 months' leave, which has been more than earned by most vigilant and earnest efforts that have already produced a permanent tone of improvement in the whole force.

Criminal Justice.

63. At the commencement of the year there was a balance of 70 undisposed cases inclusive of 45 cases before the Mangrol Courts, as compared with 69 in the previous year, whilst 2,315 new cases were brought to trial against 2,624 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 309 cases. The total number of cases to be dealt with by the Courts was, therefore, 2,385 as against 2,693 of the last year. Of these, 2,330 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 55 cases inclusive of 23 cases before Mangrol Courts, at the close of the year. *Cases decided.*

64. The cases pending disposal at the close of the previous year involved 79 accused persons and the new cases brought to trial during the year incriminated 3,851 persons against *Accused persons dealt with.*

4,420 in the previous year. The aggregate number of accused persons to be dealt with by the Courts was 3,930 as compared with 4,505 in the previous year, the decrease being of 575 offenders. Of these, 1,464 were discharged, 1,512 acquitted, 843 convicted, 39 committed and 1 died, whilst the remaining 71 were under trial at the close of the year, as against 79 of the last year. Of the persons awaiting trial at the end of the year 48 were before the Junagadh Courts and 23 before Mangrol Courts.

Percentage of convictions.

65. The percentage of convictions, acquittals, and discharges was 21, 38, and 37 respectively as against 24, 42 and 29 of the previous year. Out of 3,851 accused persons brought to trial during the year 916 were arrested by the Police, 14 were arrested in the presence of Magistrates, 222 were produced on warrants, 2,666 on summonses and the remaining 33 appeared voluntarily.

Duration of trial.

66. The average duration of trials before the Criminal Courts was 5·7 days against 6·8 days last year.

Criminal Appellate Work.

Appellate work.

67. The total number of appeals before the Courts during the year was 213, against 211 in the preceding year. Of these, 208 appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 5 pending disposal at the close of the year. The percentage of appeals in which the decisions of the Lower Courts were reversed was 21 against 25 last year. The average duration of appeals was 17 days against 23 last year.

Civil Justice.

Suits for disposal.

68. At the beginning of the year there was a balance of 557 undecided cases against 576 at the beginning of the previous year, and 5,135 suits were filed during the year against 5,300 of the last year. The aggregate number of suits before the Courts for disposal was, therefore, 5,692 against 5,876 last year.

The following summary contrasts the file, disposal and pending balance of original suits during this year with the figures of the previous year:—

	1912–13.	1913–14.
Number of suits pending at the commencement of the year.	576	557
Number of suits filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.	5,300	5,135
Total.	5,876	5,692
Disposed of.	5,319	5,251
Pending at the close of the year.	557	441

Out of 441 suits pending at the end of the year, 407 were of less than one year's duration and 34 of one year and above as against 93 in the previous year. There were 13 suits before the Courts in *forma pauperis*, of which 10 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3 cases.

Value of suits.

69. The total value of suits filed in the Courts of original jurisdiction was Rs. 6,12,134, as contrasted with Rs. 7,73,895 in the previous year. The value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 5,88,651 against Rs. 6,20,547 last year. The money suits alone covered 76 percent. of the aggregate value of the suits decided during the year. These suits varied in value from annas 4 to Rs. 5,000. The average value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 119 against 146 and of the suits disposed of Rs. 112 against 114 last year.

Ex parte suits.

70. The number of suits decided *ex parte* was 930 or 17 per cent. of the total number of decisions, against 1,120 or 29 per cent. in the previous year. The pecuniary value of *ex parte* decrees was Rs. 69,469 against Rs. 1,21,092 last year. Of the *ex parte* decisions 906 were for the plaintiffs and 24 for defendants against 1,101 and 19 respectively in the preceding year.

Contested and uncontested claims.

71. The number of contested claims disposed of during the year was 2,216 of the value of Rs. 1,60,082, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 2,196 of the value of Rs. 3,15,427. Of the decisions in contested suits 1,870 were for the plaintiffs and the remaining 346 were for the defendants against 1,939 and 257 last year.

Average duration.

72. The number, average value, and average duration of contested and un-contested suits for 1912–13 and 1913–14 are compared below:—

Civil suits.	1912–13.			1913–14		
	No.	Average value. Rs.	Average duration Days.	No.	Average value. Rs.	Average duration Days.
Contested.	2,196	143	95	2,216	157	87
Uncontested.	1,120	108	35	930	92	26

Miscellaneous.

73. 349 miscellaneous cases were before the Courts for disposal against 222 of the last year. Of these 285 as compared with 175 in the preceding year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 64 cases against 47 of the last year.

Civil appellate work.

Appeals disposed of.

74. 491 Civil appeals were filed during the year against 446 last year. Including the balance of the previous year the number of appeals for disposal was 662 against 630 in the preceding year. Of these, 478 appeals were decided during the year against 459 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 184 appeals pending against 171 of the last year.

In 54 out of 100 cases under appeal the decisions of the Lower Courts were maintained.

Value of appeals.

75. The value of the appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 94,434 against Rs. 98,660 in 1912–13, and the value of those disposed of was Rs. 58,475 against Rs. 2,34,602 in the previous year.

Average duration.

76. The following is the average duration of civil appeals before the Courts (including Mangrol) for the last three years.

	Months		Days.
1911–12 ...	2	–	27
1912–13 ...	7	–	4½
1913–14 ...	3	–	23

Execution of Decrees.

Execution of decrees.

77. The year opened with a balance of 2,648 unexecuted decrees and 8,088 new applications for execution were received during the year. The total number of applications for disposal by the Courts was, therefore, 10,736 againt 8,913 last year. The following table shows how the applications were dealt with as compared with the figures for the previous year:—

Nature of disposal.	1912–13.	1913–14.
Cases in which satisfaction was obtained in full..	1,465	1,845
„ „ „ „ „ „ part....	1,790	3,237
„ „ „ not obtained at all...	2,419	3,075
„ struck off the file	591	574
Pending at the close of the year	2,648	2,005

7 Judgment debtors were arrested and 4 were actually imprisoned, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 16 and 5.

The Rajprakarni Court.

Work of the Rajprakarni Court.

78. 27 Suits between Mul-Girassias and other Alienees were filed during the year in the Rajprakarni Court against 24 in the preceding year. Inclusive of last year's balance the total number of such suits for disposal in the year under report was 62 against 66 in the preceding year, out of which 27 against 31 of the last year were disposed of, leaving a pending balance of 35 at the close of the year. The total value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 29,930-8-3 against Rs. 65,049-2-0, and of the suits disposed of was Rs.28,185-4-0 against Rs.15,949. In addition to this there were 20 suits before the Court during the year, in which the State was a defendant, against 13 in the preceding year. Out of these, 13 cases were disposed of against 13 last year, leaving a pending balance of 20 at the close of the year. There were also 98 miscellaneous cases before the Court during the year against 87 in the preceding year, out of which 68 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 30 at the close of the year.

Heirship cases.

79. 11 cases of heirship and coparcenary were disposed of during the year out of a total of 14 cases, 6 of which were filed during the year. The pending balance of such cases at the close of the year was 3. At the commencement of the year the total number of applications for execution of decrees was 34, and 41 new applications were filed during the year making a total of 75, out of which 45 were disposed of, leaving a pending balance of 30. The number of applications for execution disposed of in the previous year was 37 out of a total of 71.

Extradition.

Extradition.

80. During the year under report the State made Extradition demands through the Political Agent in 23 cases involving 33 persons against 26 cases involving 36 persons last year, and all such demands were complied with. Of extradited persons 25 were convicted, 6 acquitted and the remaining 2 were under trial. Under the existing arrangements extradition is regulated by the Indian Extradition Act, so far as the British Authorities and Baroda are concerned, while with the neighbouring Kathiawar States there is a reciprocal compact authorizing extradition demands for all offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Prisons.

Central Jail.

81. There are one Central Jail and 9 Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups in the State, including one in Mangrol. The Central Jail, which is at Junagadh, is a spacious and substantial building with accommodation for about 500 prisoners.

Admissions.

82. The year under report opened with 200 convicts in the State Jails and 329 convicts were incarcerated in the course of the year, making a total of 529 convicts against 574, of whom 352 were released and 1 died during the year, leaving 176 convicts in confinement at its close.

Proportion of admission to the free population.

83. Of the 329 new admissions 32 were old offenders. The proportion of admissions to the free population of the State was 1 to 1,309 against 1 to 991 last year.

Nationality and sex of the convicts.

84. Of the convicts admitted in the Jails during the year there were:—

	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Total.
Males.	179	121	300
Females.	22	7	29
Total.	201	128	329

The daily average of prisoners.

85. The daily average number of convicts in the jails during the year was 156 against 165, of under trial prisoners 32 against 23, and of the prisoners in Police custody 3 against 4 last year.

Releases.

86. Of releases during the year, 312 were on expiry of

sentence, 28 on appeal, and 11 on the Mohorram days, whilst 1 convict died. One escape from the Jail was reported during the year and the prisoner is still at large. Steps have been taken to secure his arrest.

87. The health of the convicts was good. *Health of convicts.*

88. One case of a free fight among some convicts was reported. It was immediately quelled without calling in the aid of the Police, and the offenders were suitably dealt with. *Jail discipline.*

89. The convicts were employed in the Jail work-shop and the Jail garden, and a party of convicts was constantly engaged on extra mural work. *Convict labour.*

90. The proceeds of convict labour, inclusive of the value of articles in hand at the close of the preceding year, amounted to Rs. 3,637. Goods valued at Rs. 3,402 were sold during the year, leaving a stock worth about Rs 235 in hand at its close. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 4,897, 3,304 and 1,593. The net profit on the sales during the year was Rs. 705 against Rs. 685 last year. The income from the garden in the Central Jail was Rs. 436 against Rs. 181 in the previous year. *Proceeds of convict labour.*

91. The cost of maintenance and control exclusive of the cost of Jail Guard amounted to Rs. 13,108, giving an average of Rs. 80 per prisoner against 91 last year. *Cost of maintenance and control.*

92. The necessity of over-hauling the existing system of Jail administration and placing the Jail on a systematic basis in respect of regulations of management, accounts, discipline and convict industries having been realized, the services of a trained Jailer from the Presidency have been temporarily secured for a period of two years. This Officer arrived on 12th February 1914 and has already submitted an elaborate report regarding existing arrangements and various important reforms, which is now under consideration. *New Jail Superintendent.*

Registration.

93. During the year under report 9 Registry Offices were at work in the State. There were 838 registrations during the year as compared with 878 in 1912–13. *Registration.*

94. The total declared value of property affected by the documents registered during the year amounted to Rs. 6,29,575 against Rs. 4,85,809 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,43,766. The average registration fee was Rs. 32 against Rs. 17 last year. *Value of registered documents.*

Receipts and expenditure of Courts.

95. During the year the total receipts of the civil and criminal courts including Registration fees, amounted to Rs. 1,18,424 against Rs. 90,124 last year. The expenditure was Rs 72,384 against Rs. 67,435. The aggregate receipts thus exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 46,040 as against Rs. 22,689 last year. The Judicial Department thus shows an increased net revenue of Rs. 23,351 over the last year's revenue. This result is due to improved income from Registration Fees by Rs. 7,733 and to insistence upon stricter compliance with the fiscal enactments of the State, and reflects credit on the controlling staff. The increase over the last year's expenditure is of Rs. 4,949; this, however, is not due to recurring expenditure but to a special item of Rs. 5,097 for furnishing the new Law Courts. There has thus been a further reduction in expenditure in spite of increase of pay to the Chief Judicial Officer and the Sadar Court Judge and complete reorganization of the clerical and menial establishments which have been graded on an improved basis.

General Remarks.

96. It was doubted if the amalgamation of the *Nani* and *Moti* Diwani Adalats would be a success. But another year has passed since one of the Courts was reduced, and it is satisfactory to learn that a single judge has been able to cope with the work of the amalgamated court without difficulty.

97. Another court has since been reduced, viz: that of the Madatnish Adalat, whose duties have been re-distributed among the remaining courts without inconvenience, so that the number of courts at Head-quarters is now 5 instead of 7. The Judge of the Rajprakarni Court has as a consequence been invested with powers as an additional Sadar Court Judge to hear such appeals and Sessions cases as are transferred to him by the Sadar Court.

98. The Munsiffs in all Mahals except Vanthali and Visawadar are invested with small cause powers upto Rs. 25, while the Diwani Adalat continues to exercise such powers upto Rs. 50. Further increase of powers is not called for at present.

99. A new design is under consideration for adhesive stamps as well as some small reductions in the scale of Court Fees.

100. The Department is steadily advancing in efficiency, and the reorganization of clerical and menial establishment, to-gether with reduction of superfluous courts, has had a wholesome effect. Careful inspection and control on existing lines is already producing improved results.

Municipalities.

101. Appendix XVI gives the usual details regarding Municipalities in the State.

Junagadh Municipality.

102. First in importance is the Municipality of Junagadh, where there is a qualified Health Officer, whose efforts under the presidency of the Chief Engineer have met with considerable success. Although the amount of work to be done in this city seems endless, genuine progress has been made during the year. Not only the main streets but side lanes are kept decently clean. The main road through the town is now a broad and fine thorough-fare instead of the narrow route formerly available, and this improvement was effected at a comparatively small cost and without any complaint, as compensation was liberally awarded to private owners. Other similar schemes are under consideration, and one will probably be taken up next year. Several steep lanes and alleys liable to a heavy rush of rain water in the monsoon have been paved with black stone, and gradually others will be similarly treated. Footpaths have also been constructed on the main roads which are in future to be laid with black stone metal which will cause little dust. Lighting of streets is more efficient and extensive than formerly. Gutters are being constructed to lead off storm water which is unavoidable in a hilly area, and a system of road side drains is being constructed on large thorough-fares. Dustbins have been provided at suitable sites and refuse is not allowed to accumulate and putrefy. Latrines have been erected at considerable cost just outside the town and will be added to as funds allow. Thus, on the whole, there is a vast improvement in the sanitary condition of the town.

103. The chief need is a sufficient water supply, and this matter is now engaging attention by ascertaining in the first place whether local wells will give a clue to underground passage of water from the Girnar hills. It is hoped that it will not be necessary to go to the Ozat six miles away at a heavy cost, both capital and recurring, for permanent water supply; but the problem is one which needs soon to be faced, in view of the difficulties which the present shortage involves.

Night-soil.

104. Removal of night-soil to trenching grounds was promptly done, and such manure is now in demand by cultivators of neighbouring villages.

Municipal Revenue.

105. Municipal expenses are bound to increase as improvements are made, and reduction of customs on the other

hand must decrease the revenue. Formerly one-third of customs revenue was allotted to the Municipality; but now it seems probable that the whole reduced amount of about Rs. 17,000 will have to be assigned to the Municipality, which has few other resources. The popular demand for further improvements can be met only from the sale of houses formerly purchased by H. H. the late Nawab Saheb, and when that source of income disappears, the financial conditions will require serious attention. It was owing solely to the sale of such houses that last year's Municipal revenue reached Rs. 66,175, expenditure being Rs. 26,957 against Rs. 28,131 in the former year.

Several simple regulations have been published to enforce cleanliness and sanitation as well as public safety, and these will gradually furnish a nucleus of a practical Municipal Act.

Verawal Municipality.

106. This Municipality remained in charge of the Port Officer and was satisfactorily managed, though there is little idea of sanitation and much need of improvement under adverse conditions. A new and spacious *dharmshala* is now being constructed by a generous *Shethia* and should afford useful accommodation to all castes.

Mahal Municipalities.

107. It has been found advisable to have Municipal Boards or Sanitary Boards according to the importance and revenue of the town concerned. The total number of District Municipalities was 16, under the control and supervision of the Chief Revenue Officer, whilst there were also some 5 Sanitary Boards in less developed centres, which nevertheless felt the need of some regular sanitary improvement and reform. Whilst general public interest in these bodies is lukewarm, official efforts are appreciated and have already made some impression.

108. Funds are made up of various fees levied plus a share of the local Customs dues. The total income of these bodies during the year was Rs. 27,107 as against Rs 20,729, whilst expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,576 as against Rs. 13,500.

109. Roads, water supply and latrines are the chief needs of such towns. Roads were improved especially in Wanthali and also in Malia, Wadal and Kutiana, in which latter place also some latrines were provided. Elsewhere, and particularly in Patan, such action is urgently necessary; but it is usually advisable to accumulate funds rather than attempt several small pieces of patchwork.

110. The cash balance of these bodies opened at Rs. 12,235 and closed at Rs. 23,766.

Chemical Analysis.

111. In the year 1913–14 there were in all 43 cases submitted for chemical analysis, wherein 158 samples had to be examined.

Out of the 18 cases of suspected poisoning received for examination, opium was detected in 6, arsenic in 1, dhatura in 1, aconite in 1, glass powder in 2, and no poison was found in the remaining 7.

The cases of suspected blood and blood stains were 18 and blood was detected in 13 of them.

There were 7 cases of suspected seminal stains, in 2 of which human spermatozoa were detected.

Separate remuneration has now been awarded for this class of work which is efficiently performed in the College Laboratory.

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

112. The State has no properly constituted Agricultural Department but officials of the Revenue Department are alive to the need of adopting improved methods. Labour-saving agricultural implements, such as ploughs, hoes, chaffcutter, winnowing machine, reaper and irrigation pumps have been exhibited, and the advice of Mr. Knight, Professor of Agriculture, Poona, after a personal visit, has been very helpful. Seeds of several varieties of Bajri, Rice, Cotton, Tuver, Groundnuts, Potatoes and some English vegetables were imported and supplied to the cultivators of different Mahals where all yielded a good outturn, and it is hoped that this year will show a considerably larger area under such crops. A large number of improved ploughs was supplied to the cultivators of the backward Mahal of Una and many leading cultivators witnessed a demonstration of agricultural implements at Amreli.

The latest literature regarding Co-operative Societies has kindly been provided by the Registrar of the Bombay Presidency, and the Baroda State Regulations have also been studied. As a result a start has been made in the Una Mahal by collecting Rs. 2,000 as a contribution from cultivators for provision of improved seed and implements. A simple set of rules for the working of the scheme has been sanctioned, and it is contemplated to raise a fund of Rs. 30,000 within five years, and to supplement the same by an advance of Rs. 10,000 from the State. In the Gir Mahal also endeavours have been made to inaugurate a Co-operative Society and proposals are now awaited, and it is under contemplation to draw up some simple rules and bye-laws. The difficulty is to establish the principle of self-help and mutual reliance apart from official guidance.

Malia Farm.

113. This farm has not proved a success as regards locality and soil. It has, therefore, been arranged to remove it to Timbawadi near Junagadh, where buildings and suitable facilities in every respect are available. Proximity to Junagadh will also afford opportunities for close supervision, and enable visiting cultivators to see practical results.

In the year of report the amount spent on the Farm was Rs. 1,619 and the income was Rs. 541.

Horticulture.

114. As mentioned in the last report the State owns several

valuable gardens, all of which, except the three gardens at Chorwad, have been farmed out. The gardens at Chorwad, which are laid out for horticultural objects, remained in charge of the Farm Superintendent. Their total area is 32 Acres, and they contain varieties of valuable trees imported from distant places. The condition of these gardens has materially improved during the year.

The amount spent on the management of these gardens during the year fell from Rs 538 to Rs. 504, whereas the income rose from Rs. 463 to Rs. 828 as the result of better management.

Weather and Crops.

Season and Rainfall.

115. The rainfall of the year Samvat 1969 was somewhat less than that of the preceding year and a little below the average of the past five years, as shown in the table below:-

Average of the past five years Inches.	In Samvat 1968. Inches.	In Samvat 1969. Inches.
34·48	39·37	33·94

The maximum rainfall was 42·81 inches at Una against 42·15 of the past year at Malia. Shil recorded a minimum of 15·89 inches

The monsoon burst early in June but stopped within a week and held off for about two weeks causing some anxiety. Heavy rain then ensued for three or four days interrupting the cultivators' work and doing more damage than good to crops and houses. In July, however, rain was well distributed but it again stopped in the beginning of August, and there was very little rain in September. The incessant rains of July caused considerable anxiety, as crops were partially discoloured whilst field work was greatly retarded and weeding became impossible.

Cotton at first showed admirable promise; but the excessive heat in October almost ruined the crop in certain areas; fortunately, however, there was a marked improvement in February and eventually the crop did fairly well, though prices remained low.

Crops.

116. The year of report is marked by total immunity of all crops except til from any disease. The yield of staple crops all throughout the State was, on the whole, satisfactory, whilst wheat and unalu juwar did excellently as stated above; the

cotton crop, which was poor upto the first picking, exhibited unexpected improvement in later stages.

Grass Operations.

117. As stated in the last report, special arrangements were made to collect and stack grass as a protection against a fodder famine. Accordingly at the close of the year the Revenue Department alone had one crore pounds of grass stacked at different centres in the Mahals for the use of cultivators. When new grass has been stacked, the old supply will be disposed of in hot weather months when the demand is invariably great.

118. In addition, the separate Grass Department, which supplies all Departments of the State, collected and stacked a surplus supply. Efforts were also made with some success to obtain a market in Bombay, and the results are such as to justify further attempts which will be much facilitated by extended Railway communications.

Tagavi.

119. The Tagavi Rules framed during the time of Administration worked satisfactorily. The previous year being one of plenty, only 43 applications for Tagavi were received and the total amount advanced was Rs. 1,263 only. Of this Rs. 573 were for bullocks and houses, Rs. 500 for digging wells, Rs. 180 for seed and the balance for other purposes.

Area cropped.

120. The following table shows the distribution of the area cropped in *Khalsa* land during the year of report;—

Nature of the crop.	Area cropped in		Increase.	Decrease.
	1912–13 St. 1968. Acres.	1913–14 St. 1969. Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton.	1,53,982	1,88,962	34,980	.
Bajro.	1,80,219	1,41,340	.	38,879
Juwar.	1,01,827	94,410	.	7,417
Oil-seeds.	34,628	36,527	1,899	.
Paddy	6,325	6,965	640	.
Wheat.	13,004	9,157	.	3,847
Sugar-cane.	1,009	1,341	332	.
Gram.	3,287	2,455	.	832
Udad.	1,486	10,980	9,494	.
Mag.	1,104	1,496	392	.
Other crops and vegetables.	34,247	31,202	.	3,045
Total.	5,81,118	5,24,835	47,737	54,020

The above shows a net decrease of 6,283 Acres in area cropped, which is partly due to the inability of cultivators to

sow on account of heavy rain about sowing time, and partly to the absence of late rains which made sowing of gram and wheat impossible in several places. The decrease is, however, too small to require special notice. Cotton shows a considerably large increase, as do Udad and oil-seeds. On the other hand, bajro shows a heavy decrease. The remaining decrease is distributed over juvar, wheat, gram and other miscellaneous crops. There is an undoubted tendency to expand cotton cultivation on account of the extraordinary high prices and corresponding profits in 1912-13; but the results of last year may tend to modify this movement.

The above area includes 5,462 Acres of land which yielded two crops in the year.

121. Information regarding agricultural stock of the State is shown below :— *Agricultural stock.*

Kind of cattle.	Number 1912-13	Number. 1913-14
Bullocks, cows and buffaloes	2,02,373	2,28,376
Horses and ponies	6,217	7,265
Asses	6,321	5,374
Sheep and goats...	1,23,250	1,43,741
Camels	630	631
Ploughs...	38,528	43,839
Carts	16,593	17,286

The above table shows that there is a welcome increase in the number of all sorts of animals except asses. Ploughs and carts also show an appreciable increase which is a sure index of material improvement in the condition of the agricultural classes.

122. During the year of report 102 families of agriculturists consisting of 142 males, 118 females and 163 children immigrated into *Khalsa* villages from neighbouring States and Talukas and from alienated villages and took up 2,445 Acres of land. Out of this area 1,435 Acres were actually brought under cultivation at the end of the year. *Immigration & Emigration.*

On the other hand, 26 cultivators consisting of 28 males, 27 females and 30 children emigrated to the neighbouring States or to alienated villages.

In addition to the above, 192 families of Ubhads or non-

agriculturists took up lands for cultivation, while 131 cultivators relinquished land and became Ubhads.

There were the usual seasonal movements of labourers from one Mahal to another and from outside the State for harvesting, cotton picking, grass cutting, and employment on Public Works.

Prices and Wages.

123. The prices of food stuffs remained high all throughout the year, and there were no variations calling for special notice except in the case of Mag, the price of which advanced more than 40 per cent. Fodder being fairly plentiful, was sold at normal prices.

Owing to the construction of large Public Works in the State and scarcity of labourers, there was a keen demand for labour skilled and unskilled and a general complaint as to its insufficiency.

Tree-planting.

124. Reliable information regarding the number of existing trees is not forthcoming. According to the revised statements received from the Mahals there were 76,475 road-side and other trees at the commencement of the year to which 3,597 were added during the year, while 2,011 perished, leaving 78,061 trees at the end of the year. In order to increase the number of shade-giving trees it has been ordered that all persons desiring to sink new wells must plant five trees at least near each well.

Fruit Trees.

125. The planting of fruit trees both in occupied lands and in unoccupied wastes is encouraged by the grant of liberal concessions.

Babul Plantation.

126. As there is great scarcity of fuel in a considerable portion of the State and as there are large areas of waste land suitable for Babul plantation, arrangements have been made to lease such lands on favourable terms for Babul plantation. Superior seed was obtained from Gujarat and sown in selected plots of waste land and on the banks of rivers and streams. Areas containing valuable babul growth are protected, and it is hoped that the results will justify the efforts expended.

Industries.

127. During the year under report there were 17 Ginning Factories and 6 Cotton Presses working in the State. These figures show a decrease of one factory compared with the preceding year. All the factories got fair business as the cotton crop was reasonably good. There is at present no movement towards the erection of any spinning or weaving mill.

Irrigation.

128. The State has spent large sums of money on irrigation

canals in the past, but most of the canals have suffered from want of proper supervision. Although the irrigating capability of these canals was estimated at a very high figure, only a very small area was in fact being irrigated by them. Thus the canals have fallen far short of the expectations originally formed, and numerous defects of construction must be rectified before the available water supply can be utilized. Since last year a Canal Inspector has been appointed to supervise canals and to regulate the distribution of water supply. The Public Works Department is also undertaking urgent repairs to two canals, whilst others have been cleared of weeds and silt by local cultivators. The number of the irrigation canals in the year of report was 20, irrigating 1,740 Acres of land and producing a revenue of over 10,000 Rupees.

When existing canals have been improved and extended, there is considerable room for construction of fresh canals, and the matter is now receiving attention as the result of personal inspection. Funds invested directly in this direction will earn high returns.

Wells.

129. Besides canals, the State possesses a large number of irrigation wells. During the year of report 29 Pucca and 29 Kutcha wells were completed and 16 more were under construction at the close of the year. Cultivators spent Rs. 2,465 and the State advanced Rs. 465 for the purpose of well construction which converted 219 Acres of dry-crop land into garden land. The impetus given in the bad year of 1911-12 must not be allowed to give way in better seasons.

Drainage.

130. As stated in the last report, the State requires considerable drainage works both for agricultural and sanitary purposes. To avoid the nuisance caused by water-logging in the Shil Mahal it was suggested that the Chief Engineer should design a plan to remedy inundation and the result is still awaited.

Work done hitherto in the Ghed and the Una Mahal has not been successful, and great care is required to devise a scheme which will have the desired effect without affecting existing irrigational facilities.

It is hoped that the Chief Engineer will soon have more leisure to take up these problems.

Cattle diseases.

131. Cattle remained virtually immune from any epidemic disease, except that in a few villages hoof and mouth disease appeared in a mild sporadic form.

General Remarks.

132. Officers in the superior grades have secured the confi-

dence of the people, and the condition of cultivators and villagers generally has responded to their efforts. Once this confidence is secured, the resources of the State will be capable of great development. Progress must be steady and patient in order to be lasting, and now that the last two good seasons have wiped out the effects of short rainfall in 1911-12, prospects are encouraging in every respect and have exceeded our expectations.

Horse breeding and Stable Department.

Horse breeding and Stable Department.

133. The total number of stallions in the Paddock was 5, of which 4 were Kathis and 1 Arab, as against 6 of the last year which included a Donkey stallion since transferred to the Imperial Service Lancers for the purpose of mule breeding. Of these 4 Kathis, one was purchased from the Government Stud at Ahmednagar during the year.

The donkey stallion has been a failure and correspondence is proceeding to exchange him for a better animal: the five mules hitherto reared are very promising.

The total number of mares served by Paddock stallions as well as by pure Kathi horses was 103, of which 44 belonged to the State, and 59 to private owners as against 74 and 39 respectively of the previous year. A scheme for posting one or two suitable small stallions in the Mahals is being considered.

In addition to the above, 20 mares allotted to the Imperial Service Lancers for mule breeding were served by the Donkey stallion.

There are now 35 brood mares in the stud as against 50 during last year.

This State was very successful at the annual Rajkot Race Meeting. In the Turf Club stakes provided by the Western India Turf Club for pure bred Kathis, the first 4 places were secured, whilst the Agency stakes for Imperial Service chargers also fell to our Lancers; in addition two first, three second and four third places were taken, the total stakes won amounting to Rs. 2,700. This result reflects great credit on the staff concerned.

Remarks by distinguished visitors including several experts confirm the policy of devoting especial attention to breeding of Kathi Stock to secure better size and bone, and there is already a marked improvement of which the champion Kathi mare Hyacinth is a fine type.

134. The Paddock run has been extended, cleared of brushwood and walled in during the year and affords fine scope for the young stock. The new stable scheme and project of forming an outside Paddock of several Acres on the lines adopted at Ahmednagar are not lost sight of; but there are at present more pressing needs to supply.

135. There are some fine Kathi pairs being trained to harness to replace old horses, and surplus animals have been reduced, with a result that the cost of the Stable and Paddock Departments has, without loss of efficiency, fallen from Rs. 84,000 and Rs. 90,000 in previous years to Rs. 76,000, which speaks well for the management of the Superintendent.

136. Only one elephant named " Zavergaj " was maintained as during the previous year. *Hathikhana.*

137. Two transport camels also have been maintained. *Camels.*

138. The State maintained 27 pair carriages, 11 single tongas and victorias, 10 shigrams and 5 carts. *Carriage Department.*

139. The work of maintaining, repairing, and doing up of State conveyances was well done during the year. *Gadikhana.*

Forests.

140. In last year's remarks it was stated that an exhaustive report had been presented by Mr. Wallinger of the Bombay Forest Service containing suggestions on all important points and that real progress ought to be ensured on these lines in the ensuing year. The first necessity was to obtain permanently the services of a competent Forest Officer, and for this purpose Mr. J. H. Irani was kindly deputed by Government. Prior to his arrival an exhaustive explanatory memorandum had been drawn up emphasizing practical needs, and operations have now been started under Mr. Irani's experienced and energetic guidance. *Preliminary remarks.*

141. There are two chief difficulties to face, namely, dearth of labour and bad climate, and these are hard to remedy, in addition to which the protective staff is undisciplined and untrained. But already special progress has been made in the following directions:—

(1) reafforestment.
(2) demarcation.
(3) survey.
(4) working plans.
(5) communications and buildings.

(6) protection.
(7) forest settlements.
(8) staff reorganization.

A brief account on each of these points may prove interesting.

(1) **Area of forest**—The original area in 1907, namely 591 square miles, was reduced by 94 square miles, but 40¾ square miles have been reafforested in the Gir and 542 acres in the Girnar, whilst a small area of 4 square miles and 461 Acres has been excluded.

(2) **Demarcation**—Up to date no demarcation had been attempted ; but during the year under report 118 and 2·86 miles of the Gir and Girnar respectively have been demarcated at a cost of Rs. 2,769, and only a small area remains to be dealt with. Regular forest cairns have been erected.

(3) **Survey**—A survey on the Junagadh and Baroda frontiers in the Gir was jointly carried out, and boundary marks were repaired over 30 miles. Other survey work of cultivated areas within the Gir is also being pushed on.

(4) **Working plans**—Owing to readjustment of coupes working plans in the Gir need readjustment, and in the Girnar analysis of growing stock and definition of forest area are first to be completed. Coupe fellings have been suspended in the Gir for two years during which communications will be improved.

(5) **Communications and Buildings**—Improved communications are the prime need of the forest, and have been effectively begun by preparing in the Gir departmentally 26½ miles of road at a cost of Rs 271 per mile. A causeway is under construction and before the coming monsoon good progress will be shown, though labour is scarce and conditions generally adverse.

One out of four wells has been arranged for, and three camping grounds have been actually completed. Quarters for the protective staff are under construction, and some progress will be reported next year.

(6) **Protection.**—Instructions have been issued to ensure systematic report and registration of offences. Fires are exceedingly difficult to check, and fire tracings must be simultaneously made on a large scale in the Gir. Forest settlements will also provide sympathetic assistance and labour for this purpose. In the Girnar ingenious fire tracing and employment of fire watchers have had a good effect. Rules have

been framed regarding cartmen and labourers etc. lighting fires in or near forest areas, which is the chief cause of damage.

(7) **Forest settlements.**—Liberal concessions on reduced vighoti tenure have been granted for new forest settlements, and 120 santis of land have already been taken up in 10 villages. Cultivators formerly in Revenue limits have been retained without disturbance in 7 villages in the Gir and 1 in the Girnar. Establishment of new settlements is difficult owing to bad climate, isolation and fear of wild animals; but it is the best means of developing the forest by providing sympathetic labour and fire protection.

(8) **Staff Reorganization.**—The whole forest staff, clerical and protective, has been regraded and reorganized on an improved scale with definite duties, and this has improved the tone of the department at a comparatively small cost. Uniforms will be provided next year. The protective staff contains some good material, but requires to be properly trained and disciplined.

142. Turning now to the general working of the department, it must be pointed out that whereas in previous years exploitation for revenue was the sole object, working plans will now be strictly followed. This will involve decreased income for some 20 years to compensate for extensive damage done; but with the advent of the Railway to Talala and Jamwala, the Gir must eventually become a valuable State property. In addition, plans for exploitation of dead wood supply in the Gir are under consideration.

143. The method of treatment employed is "coppice with standards", and practical demonstrations of this system have been given to subordinates. *Exploitation.*

144. There were 155 offences reported, and of 4 taken to Court 2 resulted in convictions, while 118 cases were compounded by recovery of penalties under the Forest Act. Undetected offences, in number 35, were fire-cases only. *Protection of forests.*

145. Fire traces were burnt in the Gir and Girnar, and in the latter 33 miles were covered; in the former labour was too scarce to effect any comprehensive measures. *Protection from fire.*

Sylviculture. 146. Natural growth of species other than teak was fair in the monsoon and has in several areas of the Gir survived ravage by fires. Stool trimming is much disliked by contractors, but is strictly enforced; and the results are encouraging, especially in the Girnar, where regeneration by coppice showed sound and luxuriant growth.

Artificial reproduction with babul seed purchased in 1908 by Mr Desai was attempted during the year; but after 25 per cent. of seed germination there appears to be little subsequent growth.

A forest nursery and arboretum is being laid out adjoining the Chief Forest Officer's bungalow in Junagadh, and should furnish valuable results.

Experimental demonstrations were given in the Girnar to teach operations for the improvement of growing stock, and should aid sound growth in the forest.

Major and Minor Forest produce. 147. Only one new coupe was cut in the Girnar, but operations of the previous year were brought to completion. The valuation of produce is shown in the following table:—

Description of Produce.	1912–13. Rs.	1913–14. Rs.
Timber...	16,150	14,158
Fuel	13,202	17,736
Grazing fees and Grass.... ...	2,02,239	16,339
Charcoal.	512	5,280
Bamboos.	1,286	5,612
Minor produce	21,146	40,432
Total	2,54,535	99,557

The large decrease in receipts is due to extraordinary revenue derived from grazing fees of foreign cattle during the recent fodder famine of 1912.

Rights and Privileges. 148. Forest produce worth Rs. 6,973 was granted free and Rs. 4,500 worth of wood was removed without payment by villagers of the Gir and Una Mahals. The poor classes remove head loads of wood free, and free grazing as well as Rs. 1,281 of forest produce were allowed to privileged persons.

The following statement compares receipts and expenditure of this and the previous year:—

Year.	Receipts Rs.	Expenditure.		Total.	Surplus or Deficit.
		Conservancy Rs.	Establishment Rs.		
1913–14	99,557	11,125	31,426	42,551	+57,006
1912–13	2,54,535	4,132	27,579	31,711	+2,22,824
Surplus or	.	6,993	3,847	10,840	.
Deficit.	1,54,978	.	.	.	1,65,818

149. The health of the menial staff is much affected by the bad climate of the Gir, and it is hoped to make provision for a travelling dispensary during the next year.

150. Two forest subordinates will be sent to the Thana Forest class annually for a course in forestry.

151. The preservation of lions is engaging the attention of the staff and is matter for some anxiety. Owing to shortage of small game in the Gir, lions emerge more than formerly and are, therefore, prone to do and receive damage. It is, however, hoped that with the support of the Agency the endeavours of this State to preserve an interesting and unique species will continue to meet with a generous and sympathetic response in neighbouring territories.

Cattle Camp.

152. This has been satisfactorily maintained at Khageshri and should produce successful results on a smaller scale. Control has been transferred to the Revenue Department in order to avoid friction and management from a distance. A first class bull is now being purchased.

Trade.

153. The import and export tariff continued to be generally the same as before; but an equalization of certain custom levies by agreement between Porbandar and Junagadh States is expected to operate to their common advantage.

154. The following figures of export and import compare the volume of trade during the last two years:—

	1912–13.		1913–14.		Decrease.		Increase.		
	Packages. Khandies.	Rupees.	Packages. Khandies.	Rupees.	Packages. Khandies.	Rupees.	Packages. Khandies.	Rupees.	
Export	3,28,157 44,830	39,34,859	4,91,609 65,850	57,58,569	. .	.	1,63,452 21,020	8,23,710	
Import	25,36,801 73,680	57,94,179	27,85,945 68,370	54,54,189	* 5,310 Khandies.	3,39,990	2,49,144	.	*Certain articles omitted as not included in weighment.

From the above statement it will be seen that the export and import sea-borne trade at Verawal Port showed a general increase as compared with the previous year, mainly on account of better security and greater facilities given to traders in dealing with their goods.

NOTE:—The figures of value of export and import trade given in last year's report have been verified and revised, and the corrected figures now shown represent actual work done.

155. The value of trade with Bombay alone covered 84 per cent. of import and 73 of the export. The articles exported to Bombay consisted chiefly of cotton, wheat, castor-seeds, onions, etc., while imports were mainly of grain, rice, sugar, cloth, cotton-seeds, kerosine oil, cutlery and hardware.

156. The chief ports with which Veraval carried on trade outside Kathiawar, are:—Bombay, Karachi, Koweit, Bundar Abbas, Mascat, Beherin, Basra, Kirmani, Goa, Calicut, Bhimdi, Dehenu, Broach, amongst others.

157. The following statement shows the income of the port during the last two years:—

Nature of income.	1912–13. Rs.	1913–14. Rs.	Decrease Rs.	Increase. Rs.
Duty	87,994	87,090	904	...
Port dues ...	6,689	6,758	...	69
Miscellaneous ...	10,908	8,255	2,653	..
Total ...	1,05,591	1,02,103	3,557	69

During the year under review there were fluctuations in the value of the undermentioned principal articles of goods according to seasonal requirements:—

Exports.

Cotton, Grain, Rice, Onion, Castor-seeds and Ghee.

Imports.

Cotton-seeds, Piece-goods, Dates, Kerosine, Sugar, Rice and Grain.

158. The value of trade with other ports outside India during the year amounted in import to Rs. 7,91,432 and in export to Rs. 1,02,103 as against Rs. 4,99,357 in import and Rs. 1,97,701 in export in the previous year.

159. The number of country crafts including lighters is 173 as compared with 171 in the previous year.

160. No shipping casualties occurred within the limits of the port; but during cyclonic winds assistance was rendered to safeguard country crafts against damage, and in particular to a prow which capsized near Mangrol on her voyage from Porbandar and was brought safe to the Port by the State launch.

161. Spacious godowns are under construction to accommodate the increasing bulk of export and import traffic, and it is hoped that they will be completed before the beginning of next busy season, to relieve difficulties of storing merchandise, especially in the monsoon when there is a cessation of the steamer service.

162. Labour was sufficient, and loading and unloading operations of through-booked goods were carried out satisfactorily, considering the facilities available under the supervision of the Port Officer whose responsibilities are increasing with development of traffic. The period of the latest busy season shows a striking rise in through-booked traffic; but it will be a great benefit if the B. S. N. Co.'s steamers provided a more regular service on settled days of the week.

163. The Port Officer manages in addition the Municipal and Memandari Departments at Verawal, where an extended golf course constructed by local officials has been much appreciated by visitors.

164. The problem of Verawal Port has for several years engaged anxious attention. It has now been decided to take

up the improvement schemes devised by Mr Savile and approved by Mr. Messent, C. I. E, of the Bombay Port Trust. It is expected that an expenditure of six or seven lakhs will be required to extend a protective sea-wall and the present pier and to deepen approaches, so that loading and unloading and passage to and from steamers can be executed at any state of the tide, and to provide labour-saving appliances in conjunction with extended Railway facilities. This is already highly desirable, and with an expected extension of new Railway lines in two directions from Verawal becomes an absolute necessity.

Plans are accordingly being matured to develop the bandar and to create accommodation by land and sea that will be equal to the assured developement of traffic, and any project now undertaken must be devised with sufficient foresight and anticipation. A representative Committee will shortly be summoned to confer on the plans and to suggest what general measures are necessary for provision of lighters, settlement of the foreshore, and handling of traffic. It is hoped that these measures are the beginning of a new era of prosperity for Verawal.

Public Works Department Section.

Original work. 165. The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to the large figure of Rs. 8,67,016 against Rs. 5,56,925 in the preceding year. The outlay on original works was Rs. 6,15,866 against Rs. 3,54,188 and on repairs and maintenance Rs. 1,99,681 against Rs. 1,46,140, and on the permanent establishment Rs. 28,776 against Rs. 28,711.

166. The following buildings have been completed or are under construction:—

1. Huzur Manzil Annexe.
2. The New General Hospital (with the exception of staff quarters).
3. Bungalow for Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Agent.
4. Police Lines at Verawal and Kutiana.
5. New Dispensary at Bhesan.
6. Uttaras at Bagasra, Kanakia and Gadhada.
7. New school building at Vadal.
8. College Professor's Bungalow.
9. Out-houses and stables etc. for Mahabat Manzil.
10. Bridge over the Hiran River at Bholawat.
11. State Residence at Rajkot.

Roads. 167. A sum of Rs. 26,030 was spent in widening and im-

proving King's Road, which is now a fine thorough fare, all narrow turns and projecting corners having been eliminated. Schemes for widening and improving other roads are ready, and await allotment of funds. The West road outside the town is being diverted and the city wall moved out in order to enclose an area of 3·17 acres in the compound of the New Hospital for isolation wards and staff quarters. This improvement was the only practical method of maintaining a convenient site without crowding the enlarged buildings into a confined space.

The road from Patan to Prachi is under thorough repair, and a few roads in the Mahals have also been repaired.

Water-supply.

163. The idea of pumping water from the Ozat river into the existing tank in the Uperkote has been abandoned for the present as being too costly. To meet the increasing scarcity, water is being pumped into the main from 3 good wells. Experiments are also being made to test the capacity of local wells to supply what is now lacking for the town and suburbs, with an ever increasing demand which rose this year from 692 to 853 water pipe connections. It seems hardly possible to add to this number or even to guarantee an adequate supply unless the source of supply or storage facilities are much extended.

Railway projects.

169. To open up the Gir Forest and the Southern portion of the State a scheme of Railway is under consideration, and surveys and estimates are being pushed on as rapidly as possible since sanction was received in March last.

170. The high price of labour still prevails though the skilled work done is of excellent class. State stone from Dungarpore quarries was supplied for erection of the Rajkot Residence, and Girnar black stone was largely used for paving causeways etc., so that local labour was encouraged at a profit to the State. The use of stone-breakers is being tested.

Engineering apprentices school.

171. The former Technical School, which was unsuccessful, has been converted into an Engineering Apprentices School attached to the Railway Workshop, where 12 Mahomedan orphans and 4 town boys receive instruction in Machine drawing, Mechanics, Mensuration, Practical Geometry and Arithmetic, in addition to carpentry, wood carving, fitting, Electricity, Leather work and other miscellaneous crafts. In addition, the teaching of English has also, lately, been begun. The progress of these Apprentices has been remarkable and was favourably commented on by the Government Inspector of Railways. Of these Apprentices 16 appeared for the 1st Grade Drawing Examination of the J. J. School of Arts, Bombay, and 11 were successful after tuition

of only a few months. A junior class of 40 boys has also been opened as a stepping stone to the Engineering Apprentices Class, and both these institutions are doing valuable work on practical lines under the guidance of the Railway Manager and his staff, whose efforts in this direction are much to be commended.

172. The large programme of work in the Public Works Department places a heavy strain upon the executive staff. It seems advisable that, as the Railway Department is being extended by construction of new lines, there should be a separate post of Railway Manager. This will give the Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department more leisure to attend to questions of water supply and irrigation, and to supervise the work of subordinates, upon whom a considerable responsibility must be thrown for some years to come. The system of accounts adopted is now working satisfactorily, after issue of instructions regarding reappropriation statements and supplementary estimates. It is, however, still very difficult to foresee accurately and budget for all the items that may call for attention after so many years of neglect.

Junagadh State Railway.

Surveys and construction of Railway Lines.

173. The survey from Bantwa to Charadia of the Shahpur-Kutiana extension was completed and a survey for metre gauge line from Verawal to Sasan was undertaken.

Open Line.

174. The following important works were undertaken during the year:—

1. Two cross-overs and a turn-out in Shahpur station yard.
2. Corrugated iron goods sheds erected at Lushala and Bantwa.
3. Water pipe connection from Junagadh City to Junagadh Station yard for watering Loco Engines, &c.
4. Paving Junagadh Station building with black stone.

Permanent way.

175. 5,500 half round and 200 bridge sleepers were renewed. Broken bed stones on bridges were replaced. 1,10,000 c. ft. of stone ballast was spread on the Line. No rails were renewed.

Rolling stock.

176. One small F class engine was purchased from the B. B. &. C. I. Railway to make in all 11 Engines. Two engines were thoroughly overhauled at Bhavnagar Para shops and two others underwent 2nd class repairs in Junagadh Railway Workshops.

Coaching stock.

177. Four Bogie 3rd class carriages and one 1st and 2nd

class composite were built in the Junagadh Railway workshops, and one 1st and 2nd class composite was converted into a double 1st class. Two 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class composites were converted into 1st and 2nd class composite and Officer's carriage respectively. Two 3rd class carriages were converted into 2nd and 3rd class composites. The total coaching stock of the Railway at the end of the year was 50.

178. No additions or alterations were made to the stock during the year: 30 low-sided trucks of a strong pattern are on order at home. One wagon of X type was hopelessly damaged beyond repair in the explosion that took place at Jetalsar Junction. Total number of wagons was 184. *Goods stock.*

179. The capital outlay of the open Line from commencement of the Line up to end of March 1913 rose from Rs. 54,57,938 to Rs. 56,18,339 excluding suspense, and from Rs. 57,12,741 to Rs. 60,37,611 including suspense at the close of the year under report The gross earnings of the Railway rose from 5,34,754 to Rs. 6,18,701 and the working expenses were 3,21,321 against Rs. 2,72,217 of the previous year. The interest on capital outlay of Rs. 60,37,611 was 4.93 p. c. against 4.59 on a capital of Rs. 57,12,741 of the previous year. On the whole the present outlook is satisfactory. *Finance.*

180. All grain, common seeds and other sea route traffic from stations on the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway and beyond, were exported via the port of Verawal under an agreement with the Gondal-Porbandar State Railway. The coaching tariff was revised and published. *Traffic.*

A short distance charge of pies 3 was levied on all descriptions of cotton, except full pressed bales, carried from a distance under 75 miles over the Junagadh State Railway, booked to stations via Jetalsar Junction, except the traffic originating from Verawal and Verawal dock.

181. Balance of stores on the 31st March 1914 was Rs. 3,75, 904. *Stores.*

182. Coal consumption was 3,026 Tons during the year. *Coal.*

183. The orders of the Railway Board were recently received regarding the terms of working the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway by the Gondal-Porbandar State Railway, and the chief matters in dispute regarding this line have now been set at rest by their orders or by amicable settlement, with the result that the Junagadh State Railway is now benefiting by receiving its fair share of traffic. It is hoped that there will be harmonious working in future. *J. R. Railway.*

Miscellaneous. 184. Owing to heavy rain the Line was breached in several places and consequently the traffic was interrupted between Sorath Vanthali and Manavadar for 50 hours in June and on the Junagadh-Visavadar section for 25 hours in July 1913.

185. The policing of the line is entrusted to the Agency Police. 25 offences were dealt with, convictions being obtained in 10 cases. The number of staff employed during the year was 670 including one European, six Anglo Indians and 663 natives. The Railway medical dispensary afforded relief in 4,618 cases. The general health of the staff was good throughout the year. No serious accidents attended with loss of human life occurred during the year.

The Saurashtra Post Office.

186. The letters and parcels dealt with by the Post Office during the year under report numbered 3,25,145 and 20,831 respectively, as against 3,20,531 and 19,629 of the last year, thus showing an increase of 4,614 and 1,202 respectively.

Similarly the revenue derived from the sale of postage stamps has risen from Rs. 2,041, to Rs. 2,196. The sale of one anna postage stamps has been reduced this year by the introduction of a separate revenue stamp of that value to be affixed on Hundis, receipts, etc., for which purpose the postage stamp alone was used until recently. In spite of this fact, the revenue has increased by Rs. 155, which shows a large sale of stamps for postage purposes.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 5,501 ss against Rs. 4,643 last year. The increase is partly due to the extra allowance granted to revenue clerks, school masters and peons, for their duties in connection with the Post Office and partly to the extra cost involved in sending the post by rail from Junagadh to Visavadar, a daily postal service between these two places being substituted for the bi-weekly one. Similarly the service between Junagadh and Bhesan-Ranpur was increased from twice a week to four times a week.

The apparent pecuniary loss in the working of this Department is set off by the saving to the State in the carriage of service letters and parcels.

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CHAPTER V—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Finance.

187. The financial year in this State runs from 1st September 1912 to 31st August 1913, and it is with that period that this finance section deals.

188. The financial statements appended to this report contain explanations of increases and decreases in receipts and expenditure as compared with the previous year, and the figures now set out may be considered as approaching normal upon reorganization in all offices and Departments.

Financial progress during the year.

189. The total income received in the Treasuries on account of all the departments of the State for the above noted period was Rs. 46,66,464, as against Rs. 34,12,919 in the previous year. The figure shown in the last year's report was Rs. 31,01,749 inasmuch as net Railway receipts were then shown for comparison with the figures of St. 1967. There was thus an increase of Rs. 12,53,545 in the income of this year over that of the previous year. The total expenditure in the whole State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 33,48,701 as against Rs. 32,69,383 in the previous year. The figure shown in the report of the last year was Rs. 29,58,212 exclusive of Rs. 3,11,171 on account of Railway expenditure. Thus the total expenditure of this year exceeded that of the last year by Rs. 79,318 only. This increase is explained in the remarks column of Appendix XXII. The aggregate receipt under all heads of accounts was the unprecedented figure of Rs. 46,66,464 so that there was a surplus balance of Rs. 13,17,763 for the year.

General Financial condition.

190. It was not possible last year to state the exact financial position of the State, as old accounts of debts and dues leading up to Samvat 1967 were incomplete. After strenuous and sustained endeavours, however, it has now become possible to state with fair accuracy the financial condition of the State, showing its total liabilities and cash assests, investments and dues.

Liabilities.

191. This State has no debts outstanding. Its only liabilities are on account of personal and other deposits in the course of

ordinary business, and are shown below, classed under three sub-heads, namely:—

1. Revenue Deposits,
2. Court Deposits, and
3. Personal Deposits. (Including balances of Managed Estates, and Railway Cash collections.)

192. The following statement shows the state of the Deposit accounts as it stood at the end of Samvat 1969 :—

No.	Nature of deposit.	Balance at the end of St. 1967. Rs.	Receipt in St. 1968. Rs.	Receipt in St. 1969 Rs.	Total of columns 3-4-5. Rs.	Deposit repaid in St. 1968. Rs.	Deposit repaid in St. 1969. Rs.	Total payments during St 1968 and St. 1969. Rs.	Balance at the end of St. 1969 Rs.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10
1.	Revenue deposits.	1,92,485	2,35,667	2,12,885	6,41,037	1,93,504	2,06,998	4,00,502	2,40,535
2.	Court deposits.	24,049	37,712	60,632	1,22,393	19,552	78,513	98,065	24,328
3.	Personal deposits.	3,83,571	14,16,271	16,04,509	34,04,351	12,03,199	16,73,383	28,76,582	5,27,769
	Total.	6,00,105	16,89,650	18,78,026	41,67,781	14,16,255	19,58,894	33,75,149	7,92,632

On 31st March 1914, the various deposits remaining payable amounted to Rs. 9,74,345.

The clearance of some old deposit accounts will hereafter be taken in hand, as the figures have now been verified.

Local Fund.

193. The amounts held as deposits on account of Local funds for the maintenance of Municipal Institutions in Mahals and not incorporated in the above statement are shown below:—

Balance at the end of St. 1968. Rs.	Received in St. 1969. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Repaid in St. 1969. Rs.	Balance at the end of St. 1969. Rs.
10,534	36,669	47,203	23,353	23,850

The above statements show completely the liability of the state.

Assets.

194. The assets of the State are comprised as follows:—

(1) Loans and investments in Fixed Deposits and Government paper.

(2) Capital invested in Railway, and

(3) Advances recoverable (Including Takavi).

195. The condition of accounts marked 1 and 2 above at the end of St. 1969 was as follows:— *Loan and investments.*

Nature of Investment.	Balance at the end of St. 1968. Rs.	Debit in St. 1969. Rs.	Credit in St 1969. Rs.	Balance at the end of St. 1969. Rs.
1 Fixed deposit.....	7,00,000	48,00,666	45,00,666	10,00,000
2 Current deposit... ...	1,65,388	73,53,845	73,23,257	1,95,976
3 G. P. Notes of value...	50,936	13,56,517	0	14,07,454
	(of the	face value of	Rs. 14,62,000)	
4 Loans advanced to Girasias, and Bhayats and other alienees through the Hisabi Daftar.	5,86,511	1,87,203	1,56,726	6,16,988
5 Shares in C. P. Ry.	25,000	75,000	0	1,00,000
6 Railway Capital including Shapur-Kutiana extension and Jetalsar-Rajkot Section...	57,81,461	4,84,935	33,946	62,32,450

From the above it will appear that on 31st August 1913, the State had a balance of Rs. 11,95,976 with the Bank, which was raised to Rs. 20,32,088 by 31st March 1914. The investment in Government paper amounted to Rs. 14,62,000 on 31st August 1913 and through additional purchases the amount was raised to Rs 20,12,000 by 31st March 1914. Total assets in ready hard cash were, therefore, Rs. 40,44,088 on 31st March 1914.

Loans to land-holders and others amounted to Rs. 6,16,988 in addition.

The capital investment in Junagadh State Railway including our share in the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway amounted to Rs. 62 32,450 at the end of St. 1969, the investment for the year under report amounting to Rs. 4,50,989.

Interest earned by the State on fixed deposits, Government Promissory notes and other loans during the year is as shown below:—

Interest on Fixed Deposits.....	Rs.	56,029
Do. on G. P. Notes	„	17,942
Do. on other loans	„	8,635
	Rs.	82,606

Advances.

196. The following table shows the condition of advances under various heads up to the end of St. 1969:-

No.	Nature of advances.	Balance at the end of St. 1967. Rs.	Advance in St. 1968 Rs.	Advance in St. 1969 Rs.	Total. Rs.	Recovered in St. 1968 Rs.	Recovered in St. 1969 Rs.	Total recovery Rs.	Balance at the end of St 1969 Rs.
1	Permanent advance ...	8,373	11,688	17,890	37,951	4,152	7,412	11,564	26,387
2	Advances to deptts. for Factories, workshop &c.	15,80,203	23,96,820	17,11,812	56,88,835	24,33,953	28,48,346	52,82,299	4,06,536
3	Occasional advances...	3,42,005	9,13,621	58,15,848	70,71,474	9,43,836	57,47,560	66,91,397	3,80,077
4	Takavi Do.	24,880	2,16,032	10,741	2,51,653	18,562	1,20,219	1,38,780	1,12,873
5	Miscellaneous Do. for village institutions &c. ...	8,220	35,290	35,516	79,026	16,817	32,630	49,447	29,579
	Total...	19,63,681	35,73,451	75,91,807	1,31,28,939	34,17,320	87,56,167	1,21,73,487	9,55,452

It will be seen from the above statement that the total of advances at the end of St. 1969 stood at Rs. 9,55,452 while the old outstanding amount at the end of St. 1967, that is, at the beginning of the Administration, stood at Rs. 19,63,681, thus showing that more than Rs. 10 lacs have been recovered out of past outstandings of advances.

Tehsil accounts i. e. outstandings due to the various depts. on account of income.

197. Tehsil accounts are made upto St. 1967 only, since the Jamabandhi accounts for St. 1968, which was the first regular year of revised revenue accounts, are in some cases under examination and correction. The Tehsil due up to St. 1967 was as below;—

Revenue Department.....Rs. 3,44,275.
Other Departments ..... ,, 6,61,056.

Total Rs. 10,05,331.

SECTION II.

Work of Account Department.

198. The Huzur Treasury dealt with 7,177 chillans amounting to Rs. 2,43,23,525, and 8,322 vouchers aggregating Rs. 2,36,19,779. The average daily number of chillans and vouchers dealt with was 25 and 30 respectively.

The post-audit branches dealt with 55,746 chillans amounting to Rs. 2,90,21,546 and 17,480 vouchers amounting to Rs. 2,83,62,129.

They placed under objection items aggregating Rs. 105-1-5,

of which Rs. 88-11-3 have been recovered and Rs. 16-6-2 are now outstanding. The Mahal post-audit passed 9,158 vouchers for payment, and they were all paid by the sub-treasuries. The Mahal accounts inspection branch audited the Treasury accounts of all sub-treasuries except Shil, and the Jamabandhi accounts of the following Mahals viz:—Bhesan, Nawagadh and Kutiana, for St. 1968.

Work of sub-Treasuries.

199. The working of the 13 sub-treasuries has steadily improved. There were less errors and more punctuality in the submission of accounts and returns indicating that the Mahal accounts establishments are becoming acquainted with their work. The public also, which has to deal with State Treasuries, is now familiar with the way in which work is done and realizes the benefits of the improved system. The majority of serious errors noted against the sub-treasuries refers to—

(1) Double adjustments made.

(2) Small deficits in the monthly balance not explained.

(3) Khatavahi not written up to date or accurately.

Barkhali Accounts.

200. The following table shows the result of Barkhali accounts during the year;—

	From Bhayat and Mul Girassias.	From Alienees.
	Rs.	Rs.
Amount outstanding at the end of St. 1968 including interest...	66,701	2,96,754
Recoveries of arrears in St. 1969....	15,696	13,455
Demands for St. 1969.	40,599	1,15,497
Recoveries for St. 1969.	40,599	1,04,169
Arrears due at the end of St. 1969...	51,500	2,94,627

Tankshal, Junagadh.

201. There were 178 Khatas of the Tankshal or old State Bank at the end of St. 1968, of which 95 were secured on land and 83 unsecured.

The former class owed Rs. 11,25,887 and the latter owed Rs. 58,121: 13 Khatas of the former and 16 of the latter class have been paid up during the year: 82 of the former and 67 of the latter class, therefore, remained at the close of the year, while 55 Khatas have been settled under the Sunat Sadi concession: 9 have either already received due concession in the

time of H. H. the late Nawab Saheb or are such as not to fall under the operation of Sunat Sadi concession, and 18 remain to be settled on account of non-attendance of debtors to inspect and settle their accounts. Rs. 44,932-2-0 were recovered in cash during the year, and paid into the Treasury. Rs. 1,94,985-8-6 were remitted under Sunat Sadi concession, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,59,000 approximately as due by the 149 debtors remaining at the end of the year. Besides the above, the Tankshal holds the following house-hold property valued at

Rs. 12,132 at the end of St. 1968.
„ 40,000 acquired during the year under report.

Total 52,132

The rent recovered from this house-hold property is about Rs. 4,000 per year i. e. about 7 p. c. on outlay.

Tankshal, Verawal Branch.

202. The Verawal Branch of the Tankshal had 168 Khatas amounting to Rs. 84,723-2-0, at the end of St. 1968. Out of this—

(1) Rs. 23,326-7-10 were broken up into easy instalments.

(2) Rs. 43,000-0-0 are due by Navdra kheduts on account of advances of Takavi.

(3) Rs. 18,000 odd remain due in miscellaneous khatas.

The annual instalment amounted to Rs. 1,724-15-9 in the year under report and almost the whole of it was recovered in the year. A sum of Rs. 2,653-2-7 was recovered over and above this on account of the outstanding of khatas which are not broken up into instalments, making a total recovery of Rs. 4,368-8-0, while 11 khatas have been fully cleared in the year, and 157 khatas now remain in which recoveries are to be made.

Central Record.

203. During the year old Rajvadi Daftar files were indexed, and the whole record is being gradually brought to a state of order in new quarters.

Stationery.

204. The stock of stationery articles on 1st April 1913 was of the value of Rs. 14,509. New stock worth Rs. 18,832 was purchased during the year, making a total of Rs. 33,341, out of which articles worth Rs. 18,897 were supplied to offices, and the balance of stock at the end of the year was Rs. 15,490.

The State earned Rs. 1,046 as commission on the total purchase value of Rs. 18,832 during the year.

SECTION III.

General Remarks.

205. The whole Account system of the State is now in decent order, and it remains to be considered whether the duties of trusteeship admit in certain respects of a gradually simplified procedure. It has required great patience and infinite labour to achieve present results, and there is little doubt that growth of experience and departmental examinations will extend the number of capable subordinates in this department.

Pensions.

206. The establishment of the pension system resulted from careful consideration by a committee which examined various systems in force elsewhere. Their recommendations were discussed in detail, and rules were finally issued announcing the grant of superannuation pensions from 1st September 1913 to the ordinary value of $\frac{1}{3}$rd of average emoluments and regulating procedure in calculation. It is believed that this benefit granted in accordance with a definite promise of H. H. the late Nawab Saheb will improve the tone and stability of State service.

As a result, pension forms have been devised and service books introduced, and the system is now working satisfactorily.

207. A consolidated list of State employees classified according to allied and separate departments has also been drawn up and printed during the year, and will facilitate the regular flow of promotion amongst subordinates.

Special Form Notes.

208. Government Promissory Notes to the value of Rs. 17 lacs were invested in Special Form Notes free of income tax with the special sanction of the Government of India, thus effecting an annual recurring saving of Rs. 1,600.

Methods of Finance.

209. Remittances were made as usual by telegraphic transfers, and the cheque and hundi system was employed with profit to the State. Purchase of Government Promissory Notes by direct communication with State brokers in Bombay resulted in a saving of commission to the value of 2,500/.

Record Revenue of 1913.

210. The unprecedented figure of over 46½ lacs was the record of this State's total revenue up to August 31st 1913. This was, no doubt, a year of exceptional prosperity and bumper crops; but these much improved results are due particularly to the excellent work performed by the Revenue and Account Departments in collecting assets and controlling expenditure.

211. A forecast for the financial year now in progress may roughly be placed at about 42 lacs, though the season has

not been by any means so favourable. In fact it may be asserted with confidence that, granted ordinary seasons, the current revenues of the whole State will amount in normal years to over 40 lakhs and eventually reach half a crore of Rupees.

Past year's Revenue.

212. In comparison with the annual figures now presented of Rs. 46,66,464 receipts, and Rs. 33,48,701 expenditure, it will be interesting to exhibit the statistics of two decennial periods from St. 1948 to St. 1957 and 1958 to 1967, when regular budgets of income and expenditure were prepared and all State receipts were credited as income in the State "Avro" :—

Year.	Income Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Year.	Income Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1948	24,94,066	21,10,389	1958	22,33,958	25,67,764
1949	32,73,300	22,07,188	1959	28,94,557	23,97,946
1950	24,73,764	23,05,201	1960	27,16,660	35,59,878
1951	28,57,046	19,75,198	1961	24,69,757	26,83,774
1952	27,32,861	24,91,529	1962	27,59,559	25,04,445
1953	28,04,615	24,52,818	1963	26,36,406	22,43,009
1954	27,57,756	35,01,184	1964	29,40,519	22,31,439
1955	28,41,520	32,99,028	1965	28,91,969	23,60,132
1956	26,16,245	30,03,160	1966	29,42,477	22,73,578
1957	28,07,797	26,88,041	1967	33,83,779	24,23,985

213. The cash balance on 1st March 1911, when the Administration took over existing balances in various treasuries &c., was found to be Rs. 16,68,998, and the cash balance, including investments made from time to time after the Administration, was on 31st March 1914 as follows:—

Cash balance ...	...Rs. 5,38,468	
Fixed deposits ...	... „ 16,50,000	
Current Do. ...	... „ 3,82,083	
G. P. Notes ...	... „ 20,12,000	
Central Province Ry. shares...	„ 75,000	After Administration.
Loans ...	... „ 2,86,000	Do.
Capital invested in Railway...	„ 8,76,000	Do.
	Rs. 58,19,556	

These figures speak for themselves, and the progress recently effected has happily exceeded our expectations.

Present Cash assets.

214. As regards available assets in the Treasury, it has been stated that they amounted on 31-3-14 to Rs. 40,44,088 in hard cash and convertible investments, apart from recoverable loans. When the Administration began, the balance discovered amounted to Rs. 16,68,998, so that the savings of three years amount roughly to 24 lacs, apart from lavish provision for

public works, investment of about Rs. 9½ lacs in Railway enterprise, and 2¾ lacs in local loans.

Financial position and prospects.

215. The above figures will show that the financial condition of the State is excellent. Indeed we can hope not only to provide the funds which will probably be required within the next few years to the extent of about 40 lacs to effect Railway extensions and harbour improvements, but also to maintain a substantial reserve which is already invested in "Special Form" Notes. Financial conditions must inevitably be affected largely by the character of the next few seasons; but granted an average rain-fall, there is every prospect that the Administration will be able to carry out a large number of beneficent schemes without impairing the soundness of the present financial position.

The Customs Department.

Customs.

216. The receipts under sea customs and port dues at the port of Veraval were Rs. 1,00,472 against Rs. 1,25,913 of the last year, the decrease being due largely to the fall in the price of cotton, while the receipts realised from Junagadh and the Mahals amounted to Rs. 1,71,793 against Rs. 1,86,874 of the last year, the decrease being due to reduction made in rates of levy.

The Jakat system has undergone further modification after mature consideration by a special Committee appointed for the purpose, whereby undue harassment to the people in smaller villages has been removed and the tariff is confined to Municipal towns only. The farming of Octroi or Jakat in villages was replaced by departmental agency, and the burden of agriculturists has been commuted into a fixed cess based on the amount of Vighoti or cash assessment in vighoti paying villages and on the area of land which has not yet come under the Vighoti system. This alteration of the system is expected to result in a loss of Rs. 50,000 to the State, but the loss is comparatively insignificant when compared with the great boon which both the cultivating and trading classes have secured not only in the form of reduced burden but in freedom from harassment and corruption inevitably associated with the old Ijara system. The system introduced is tentative and may again be further modified during the current year.

Salt.

Salt.

217. During the year under report 1,38,147 maunds of salt were produced in the State as against 1,41,378 maunds in the previous year, out of which (added to the balance of the last year)

1,19,781 maunds were sold to Junagadh subjects and 42,187 maunds to merchants from other States, making in all 1,61,968 maunds against 1,07,620 maunds and 38,471 maunds respectively during the previous year. The average annual consumption shows an increase of $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per head ($9\frac{3}{4}$ to 11). The total sum realized from the sale of salt during the year under report amounted to Rs. 45,231 against Rs. 40,891 of the last year, and the total expenditure on all heads came to Rs. 26,155 against Rs 21,999 of the previous year. It will thus be seen that the State has realized a net profit of Rs. 19,076 against Rs. 18,892 in the previous year.

Abkari.

Abkari.

218. The actual receipts were Rs. 21,226 against Rs. 20,200 of the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,026.

The revenue derived by the State from the licenses and ijaras of tobacco, ganja, etc., during the current year was Rs. 47,306 against Rs. 45,853 of the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,453 against Rs. 4,427 of the last year.

Opium.

Opium.

219. An Ijara for the purchase and sale of opium was given for Rs. 10,101 and the work was carried on the lines described in the report for the year 1911-12.

The following table shows the total quantity of opium purchased and sold and that remaining in stock at the end of the year:—

	1912-13.		1913-14.		
	Quantity in Maunds.	Cost in Rs.	Quantity in Maunds.	Cost in Rs.	Remarks.
Balance on 1st April.	4-23	2,763	3-18	1,141	Deficit on account of dryage is 26 shers against 9 shers of the previous year.
Purchase during the year.	107-32	54,454	108-0	58,320	
Sale during the year.	108-28	69,390	106-13	67,876	
Balance at the end of the year.	3-18	1,141	4-19	2,429	

The total receipts on account of sale of opium amounted to Rs. 37,633 against Rs. 21,896 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 15,737 which is due to the compensation given by Government on account of difference in rates. The

only change effected during the year under report was that of raising the maximum rate of the sale of opium from Rs. 16 to Rs. 17½ agreeably to the instructions received from Government on the subject.

Stamps.

220. The balance of stamps on 31st March 1913 amounted to Rs. 90,665. Rs 48,880 worth of stamps sheets and labels were printed during the year 1913-14, making a total of Rs. 1,39,545. *Stamps.*

Realization by sale of sheets and labels amounted to Rs. 73,394. Rs. 8,549 worth of stamp-sheets of Kori denomination were exchanged for Rupee currency issues, making a total of Rs. 81,943 worth of stamps disposed of during the year under report, leaving a balance of Rs. 57,603 in hand on 31st March 1914. The Kori stamp sheets received in exchange were destroyed under the supervision of a Committee.

Rs. 4,619 were recovered as penalty during the year on account of Court-fee-stamps and Rs. 298 were realized as commission for conversion of Kori stamp-sheets into those of Rupee currency stamps.

A new Court-fee-stamp bearing a likeness of the Minor Nawab Saheb has been introduced and is a great improvement on the old denomination.

Printing Press.

221. The total earnings on all heads during the year under report amounted to Rs. 12,174-9-6, and the expenditure to Rs. 8,767-10-2 as against 12,222-12-0 and Rs. 16,083-6-6 respectively in the last year. The result is thus a net income of Rs. 3,407.

It is satisfactory to note that increased facilities obtained by the inclusion of a part of the old Court buildings in the premises of the Press, have enabled the Manager to put all his printing machines in one room under his own supervision, and that the addition of new machinery has resulted in an increase of Rs. 1,287 to income.

With the new ruling machine the Press has been able to supply more work in that direction and thus earn Rs. 296 more than it did last year.

In addition to the work sent to the Press by other Departments, it has carried out job work for the Junagadh Railway.

Jamdarkhana.

Jamdarkhana. 222. The work of the Jamdarkhana was entrusted to the Account department on 7th May 1913. The result of the work done upto 31st March 1914 is summarized below:—

Articles worth Rs. 8,884 being old and unserviceable were sold by public auction. Of this, Rs. 8,777 have been recovered, and Rs. 106 remain to be recovered by instalments. Poshaks issued on State behalf were worth Rs. 1,971.

The value of articles in balance, which were appraised under supervision of the Treasurer by two respectable cloth merchants, was found to be Rs. 17,311.

Poshaks worth Rs. 1,173 were received and Rs. 178 worth of new articles was purchased, whilst items worth Rs. 2,516 were issued on ceremonial occasions.

The value of stock in hand on 31st March 1914 was Rs. 16,126.

The accounts of the Jamdarkhana have now been written and ledgered upto date. Steps are being taken to recover outstanding amounts on account of arrears. Rules have also been laid down to regulate procedure and ensure record of transactions.

Kothar.

Kothar. 223. The amalgamation of the two Kothars and introduction of the contract system for supply of articles to the several departments of the State have been found satisfactory.

Another function of this department has been the distribution of cooked food in charity to the Mahomedan poor under regular supervision of a Committee. The number of recipients has increased to 300 as against 187 of the last year, with a proportionate decrease in expenditure, and the improved system replaces former indiscriminate charity in cash, and reflects credit on the Committee.

Miscellaneous. 224. The affairs of the Sir Rasulkanji Spinning Mill Company to be located at Verawal, which proved such a complete fiasco under the late regime, were at length settled at a loss of about Rs. 10,000 to the State, without having any beneficial results to show during its period of existence on paper.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

225. The total number of births registered during the year under report was 14,895 against 12,979 of the last year, showing an increase of 1916 births this year. Of 14,895 births, 7,925 were boys and 6,970 were girls, against 6,862 and 6,117 respectively of the last year. The birth-rate per mille of population was 34·07, as compared with 29·89 of the last year. *Births.*

226. The total number of deaths registered during the year under report was 10,445 against 13,077 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,632 this year. The death-rate per mille of population was 24·05 this year against 30·11 of the last year. Of 10,445 deaths 5,740 were males and 4,705 were females, giving male and female percentage of 54·95 and 45·05 respectively against 52·63 and 47·37 of the last year. *Deaths.*

Medical Relief.

227. The Department consists of one Chief Medical Officer, one Lady Doctor, and four Assistant Surgeons—all graduates of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, one unpassed Assistant Surgeon, eighteen qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons, two unpassed Sub-Assistant Surgeons and two non-qualified men. *Medical staff.*

228. There were 23 Medical institutions, viz., one General Hospital, 3 Dispensaries, one Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital and one Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum at Junagadh, and 18 Dispensaries in the Mahals at the close of last year. *Medical institutions.*

The Imperial Service Lancers are provided with a separate Dispensary of their own during the year under report.

229. 1,40,637 persons (excluding those treated at the Railway and Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensaries) were treated this year at the above mentioned institutions as compared with 1,38,420 persons treated in the last year, showing an increase of 2,217 patients. Of 1,40,637 persons treated, 1,714 were in-patients and 1,38,923 were out-patients against 1,666 and 1,36,754 respectively of the last year. The daily average of new admissions was 381·15 this year against 379·23 of the last year, while the aggregate daily average attendance was 1664·98 against 1627·78 in 1912–13. Of the new admissions, 376·65 were out-patients and 4·50 were in-patients. Of 1,40,637 new admissions, 84,796 were males and 55,841 females. *Patients treated.*

230. Of 1,714 in-patients, Junagadh Hospital treated 1,410, *In-patients.*

Leper Asylum 60, Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital 121, Central Jail Dispensary 58, Verawal Dispensary 20, Una Dispensary 29, Kutiana Dispensary 8, and the remaining district dispensaries 8.

Poisoned wounds.

231. There were 537 cases of poisoned wounds by bites of scorpions, snakes &c. this year as contrasted with 374 of the last year.

Surgical operations.

232. 5,715 surgical operations were performed this year against 5,182 of the last year. Of the surgical operations 542 were major and 5,173 were minor as compared with 494 and 4,688 respectively of the last year showing an increase of 48 in major and 485 in minor operations.

Committees of visitors.

233. The committees of visitors appointed since the year 1906-07 to supervise the dispensaries of the State in the district contribute materially to their efficiency. The Ladies' Committee appointed since 1913 to look after the working of the C. M. Zenana Hospital is also doing useful and satisfactory work.

Lepers.

234. 60 lepers were treated at the Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum this year against 77 of the last year. This is the only institution of its kind in the province of Kathiawar having accommodation for 60 in-patients. There were 38 lepers at the close of the last year and 22 were admitted this year, making a total of 60. Of these, 16 were discharged relieved and 7 died, leaving 37 at the close of the year.

The Railway Dispensary.

235. The Railway Dispensary at Junagadh treated 4,618 patients against 4380 in the last year. Of 4,618 patients treated, 4,204 were Railway servants and their relatives, and 414 were from the public, as compared with 4,004 and 376 of the last year. 155 minor operations were performed this year against 63 during the last year, of which 66 were vaccination operations this year against 53 of the last year.

During the year under review 166 cases of injuries from Railway accidents occurred against 174 last year. Of 166 cases, only one was serious.

The Imperial service Lancers' Dispensary.

236. The Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary treated 1,452 patients, of which 1,256 were out-patients and 196 were in-patients. Of 1,452 patients treated, 1,328 were males and 124 were females. 1 major and 8 minor operations were performed during the year.

Medical Budget.

237. The total budget grant of the Medical Department (including Vaccination) has been raised this year to Rs. 78,010 from Rs. 76,856.

238. 4,831 cases of injuries of varying intensity occured this year against 4,022 of the last year. Most of the cases were accidental, while 642, which were purely criminal, required written medico-legal opinion against 942 in 1912–13. *Injuries.*

239. 65 Post–mortem examinations were conducted this year against 99 of the last year. *Post-mortem Examination.*

240. The highest temperature registered in the shade this year was 107°F at Junagadh on the 12th May 1913, while the lowest was 54°F at Nawagadh on the 2nd Dec. 1913 against 107°F at Junagadh, and 52°F at Nawagadh respectively of the last year. *Temperature.*

Epidemic Diseases.

241. Fortunately the year under report was almost free from plague. Only 23 and 5 indigenous cases of plague occurred at Verawal and Prabhas Patan respectively. *Plague.*

242. There occurred only 7 sporadic cases of cholera which constitutes a marked improvement on last year. *Cholera.*

243. The epidemic of smallpox did not continue throughout the year, but prevailed in the months of April and May in varying intensity all over the State. No Mahal was left quite uninfected, but only 124 deaths were reported this year against 579 during the preceding year. *Small-pox.*

244. Measles were very prevalent during the whole year all over the State in varying intensity and were responsible for 348 deaths as contrasted with 12 during last year. *Measles.*

245. Whooping cough, which is a common disease amongst children, caused 626 deaths this year as compared with 685 in the previous year. *Whooping Cough.*

246. During the year under report an epidemic of dengue fever broke out early in July last in Junagadh. Such an epidemic is not a common event, for the disease appears only at long intervals. It is reported that it visited the province of Kathiawar in St. 1928, A. D. 1872, or about 40 years ago. But since then until July 1913, there is no record of its prevalence in this province. *Dengue.*

General Remarks.

247. As promised in last year's report the construction of an upto date hospital in Junagadh city was started during this year. The question of site was anxiously discussed and was finally solved by the extension of the city wall, so that there

will be a considerably increased area available on the west of the former site. The new building is being fast pushed on and will eventually cost with residential quarters and out-houses about 2½ lacs of Rupees, of which 1¾ lacs will be spent during the present financial year. This State is much indebted to Major Hooton, I. M. S., Agency Surgeon, for his experienced advice regarding plans and site. The old building had forthwith to be pulled down, so that temporary quarters had to be provided for the dispensary and hospital proper with in-patients, and this was smoothly carried out by adopting the former survey office and large native guest house respectively for each purpose. It is hoped that the new dispensary building will be habitable before the rains. The unsuitability of the old hospital is sufficiently illustrated by the fact that the temporay accommodation provided in the native guest house is found far preferable to the previous permanent arrangement.

A new dispensary is being erected on modern lines at Bhesan, and standard plans have been drawn for 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th class dispensaries to be provided as funds allow. The present dispensary at Bherai also is being allotted new quarters in a substantial building recently purchased.

Redistribution of duties at head-quarters has now been effected so as to permit of a separate Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination, as well as a travelling dispensary to relieve Gir fever which is disastrously prevalent after the monsoon.

Vaccination.

General.

248. During the year under report one Superintendent, 1 Asstt. Superintendent, 1 Inspector and 9 Vaccinators were at work.

No. of Vaccination.

249. 12,922 primary vaccinations and 148 revaccinations were performed this year against 13,003 and 69 respectively in 1912-13, showing a decrease of 81 or nearly 0·6 per cent in primary vaccination. The ratio of primary vaccination per every 1000 of population is 32·67 this year, while that of primary and re-vaccination combined is 35·58 as compared with those of the last year, viz., 32·88 and 33·05 respectively. Out of 12,922 persons operated upon, 6,526 were males and 6,396 were females. Amongst the number vaccinated 10,023 were under 1 year of age, 2,865 were between 1 and 6 years, while the remaining 34 were above 6 years of age.

Result of Vaccination.

250. The number of persons successfully vaccinated was 11,880 giving a percentage of 96·49 as against 96·16 of the last year. The results of 657 cases were not noted owing to absence at the time of registration.

251. Every village in the State without exception, including 24 villages newly inhabited, were visited by the vaccinators during the year under report. The Inspector visited 458 villages and inspected 11,189 children against 465 and 12,554 respectively of the last year. The Assistant Superintendent visited 230 villages and examined 7,494 children against 394 and 13,434 of the last year. The Superintendent also toured in the district and inspected the work of 3 vaccinators. *Villages visited.*

252. The total cost of maintaining the department during the year amounted to Rs. 6,763–1–0 against Rs. 6,409–0–0 of the last year, the average cost of each successful operation working out at Rs. 0–9–0 against Rs. 0–8–4. *Cost of maintenance.*

A re-arrangement of duties on appointment of a whole time Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination is expected to secure more thorough supervision in the coming year.

Veterinary.

253. The total number of State animals treated was 785 against 1,039 of the last year. Of these 756 were cured, 11 died and 18 were incurable. The number of animals of rayats and private owners treated was 728 against 687 of the last year, of which 696 were cured, 15 died and 17 were incurable.

The number of operations of castration performed upon stud bred colts was 13 as against 11 of the last year, and all proved successful.

In all 128 horses of the Imperial Service Lancers were treated during the year, of which 125 were cured and 3 died.

The District itinerating Veterinary Assistant treated in all 671 animals suffering from Foot and Mouth disease and Anthrax in different Mahals of the State. Out of these 645 were cured and 17 succumbed. He also visited the State Cattle Camp at Khageshri.

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CHAPTER VII—EDUCATION.

Changes in the Department.

254. The arrangement made last year for the supervision and control of this Department continues, with the exception that the Middle Schools have been transferred to the charge of the Chief Educational Officer, and is found to be quite satisfactory.

General summary.

255. The following is a general summary of the Educational Institutions in the State and the number of pupils attending them:—

Class of institution.	No. in 1912–13.	No. in 1913–14.	Increase.	No. of pupils in 1912–13.	No. of pupils in 1913–14.	Increase.
Arts College.	1	1	0	149	245	96
Public institutions	137	144	7	11,832	12,744	912
Aided private institutions.	4	4	0	275	340	65
Unaided private institutions.	98	106	8	3,346	3,561	215
Total...	240	255	15	15,602	16,890	1,288

It will be noticed that there has been an addition of 7 Darbari Schools and 8 Unaided Private Institutions during the year, attended by a corresponding welcome increase of pupils to the extent of 1,288 in all.

Average attendance.

256. Average monthly number on the School Registers was 12,377 as compared with 11,858, and the average daily attendance 9,650 against 9,150 in the preceding year; the percentage of average daily attendance to the average monthly number being 77·9. This indicates a general improvement.

Nationality.

257. Of the 12,744 pupils under instruction in the schools maintained by the State, 10,577 were boys and 2,167 girls. Of the boys, 1,566 were Brahmins, 4,972 other Hindus, 705 Jains, 3,320 Musalmans, 4 Native Christians, 1 Parsee, and 9 of other creeds. Of the girls, 527 were Brahmins, 1,127 other Hindus, 268 Jains and 245 Musalmans.

Collegiate Education.

Junagadh College.

258. At the opening of the year, viz; 1st April 1913, there were 149 students on the roll.

259. The second term's enrolment was 161, composed of 73 Brahmins, 39 other Hindus, 25 Mahomedans, 23 Jains and 1 Eurasian. *Rolls.*

The first term of 1914 witnessed a considerable increase of attendance due to the comparatively high percentage of passes at the Matriculation examination of 1913. The present enrolment is 245, composed of 110 Brahmins, 57 other Hindus, 35 Mahomedans, 41 Jains, 1 Eurasian and 1 Native Christian.

With regard to the different classes some important points deserve notice. Out of the 126 1st year's class students, 108 are fresh men who recently passed their Matriculation examination. Of the 68 students in the Intermediate class, 16 have selected Mathematics and 52 Logic as their optional subjects. Of these there is only one student preparing for the new Intermediate course in Science in group (A) Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

260. The following statement shows the Honours and Pass students in both the B. A. classes according to their various Voluntary subjects:— *Results.*

		Seniors.		Juniors.	
	Vol. Sub.	Hons.	Pass.	Hons.	Pass.
	History	2	12	0	15
Languages English	Sanscrit	0	2	3	2
	Persian	0	2	4	0
	French	0	1	0	0
	Philosophy	3	0	0	0
	Mathematics	0	1	2	0
	Science	0	0	0	2
		5 plus	18=23	9 plus	19=28

Out of the 11 Arts Colleges in the Presidency, the Junagadh College stands 4th in the total order of merit and in the Intermediate and B. A. examinations its resnlts are higher than the University averages.

13 out of 19 students sent up passed the B. A. examination, and of these one student secured a prize for an English essay, which was open for general competition to all undergraduates.

Of the 32 I. E. Art students sent up 1 secured a 1st class, being 1st of all students in English, 3 were placed in the 2nd class and 20 passed. Out of the 8 ex-students

appearing at the B. A. examination 1 passed. In the I. E. Arts examination 1 passed out of 3 ex-students.

Out of the 88 students in the 1st year's class, 84 appeared at the College examination, of whom 59 passed. Of the 25 failures who appeared at the University examination, 4 managed to pass, whilst 2 second class students, who passed the University Previous examination, secured College certificates in addition, and 1 of them secured a University Scholarship.

Hostels. 261. The number of students residing in the College Hostels during the last term was 91, while this term it was 134, the increase in number being due to the cause already referred to. 3 College Professors and 2 Fellows are in residence at the Hostels, thus providing ample supervision.

Changes in the staff. 262. The College staff has been strengthened during the year under review by the appointments of Mr. M. M. Mehta, B. A., B. Sc., LL. B., to be Lecturer in Physics; Mr. M. H. Tirmizi to be Assistant to the Professor of Persian, and Mr. M. A. Buch, B. A., to be College Fellow. The institution of two Fellowships from the beginning of 1914 is greatly appreciated and is bound to produce a beneficial effect. The 2nd Fellow will be appointed in 1915 and there-after it is hoped that there will be always two Fellows attached to the staff.

Gymkhana. 263. In Gymkhana affairs there has been a gratifying improvement largely due to the active interest shown in the sports of the students by European Officers in the State. After ten successive years of failure the College Cricket Team succeeded this year in defeating the Samaldas College of Bhavnagar and the players hope to extend this record.

The Principal has expressed the gratitude felt by the College staff for the liberal and personal support given to this Institution by the State authorities, and ascribes to it much of the success secured in both University examinations and athletic activities.

Visitors. 264. During the year the College had the pleasure of a visit from Sir Alfred Hopkinson in connection with his duties as Adviser to the University of Bombay.

Income and Expenditure. 265. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 66,708 while the income from fees and rents amounted to Rs. 8,286. All Mahomedan students are admitted without payment of fees, while in addition scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,320 are annually awarded.

Other activities. 266. The students continued to evince a healthy interest in

subsidiary activities. A very large number takes part in Tennis, Cricket, Football, Parallel bar and Indian club exercises. Cricket blazers have been provided from a resuscitated Trust Fund.

The debating club has been very well attended and a member of the staff always presided at its meetings. A newly formed Ambulance class for First Aid Instruction has an enrolment of about 60 students, and lately a small committee for the forming of a Poor Boys' Library has been established.

General Remarks.

267. The maintenance of the College is a considerable burden on State finances, as the total cost on all counts including additions and repairs has reached nearly Rs. 67,000 this year. The approximate expenditure from April 1913 to March 1914 amounts to Rs. 66,708 as per details given below:—

1	Staff of teachers	Rs. 40,303	
2	Staff of servants	„ 1,894	
3	Rent and Taxes	„ 213	Pipe water charges.
4	Contingencies	„ 380	
5	Library Books etc.	„ 868	
6	Repairs	„ 19,311	(including original works).
7	Miscellaneous	„ 1,014	(Hostels, light, Reading room, Food-allowance and Gymkhana).
8	Laboratory-Apparatus, etc.,	„ 1,405	
9	Scholarships	„ 1,320	
		Rs. 66,708.	

It has been necessary to limit attendance to 250 students and it will not be possible at present to construct further Hostel accommodation, though this object will not be lost sight of. It is hoped that there will be no need to increase the present staff, which has brought the College to a high position amongst such institutions in the Presidency, and deserves credit for the improvement achieved in every direction.

High Schools.

High Schools.

268. The total number of students on the rolls of the High Schools was 941 against 800 in the previous year, showing an increase of 141. In the Bahadurkhanji High School the number has risen from 619 to 749. The average monthly number increased from 554 to 679 and the average daily attendance from 450 to 568.

Girl students. 269. A notable feature in connection with the Bahadurkhanji High School is that for the first time in the history of education in Junagadh 3 girls have joined the Anglo-vernacular branch from the Ladadi Bibi Girls' School in order to prosecute their study in English.

In the Mangrol High School the average monthly number increased from 173 to 178, and the average daily attendance from 155 to 156.

The construction of a new building for the High School at Junagadh will be taken in hand when funds allow. The upper division of the High School is at presnt accommodated in the Faraskhana and the lower division occupies the old High School, part of which is utilized for the Taluka School boys.

Matriculation Examination Results. 270. The Matriculation examination results of the last three years are compared below:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Number of pupils sent up.	44	47	54
Number of pupils passed.	14	21	25
Percentage of success.	31	44	46

Art Examinations. 271. The Art examination results were very gratifying. 6 out of 11 passed the 1st grade examination in Drawing, 5 and 2 who appeared for the 2nd and 3rd Grade examinations passed. Besides this, 1 in the 2nd Grade and 2 in the 3rd Grade secured prizes in Free-hand drawing, Design and Model.

Scholarships. 272. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 300 per annum are allotted to the local High School. Besides these, Rs. 4 per month are given from the Dahyabhai Memorial Fund to the student of Standard VII who stands first in the annual examination of Standard VI.

Teachers. 273. Excluding the Gymnastic teacher there are 37 teachers in the High Schools, of whom 9 are graduates, 8 under-graduates, 13 matriculates, 1 holds a School Final certificate, and 6 are non-qualified.

Games. 274. The Bahadurkhanji High School Cricket XI played 8 matches, of which 5 were won. A Cricket Coach has been appointed this year and it is hoped that the team will steadily improve.

First aid to the Injured. 275. Dr. Harishankar Pragji has kindly delivered lectures to the Matriculation class on "First Aid to the Injured."

Mahabat Madresa.

Mahabat Madresa. 276. The curriculum of this Institution was thoroughly revised during the year under report, and it is gratifying to note that

in spite of the abolition of Standard VI in the English Department, the total number on the Register rose from 453 to 493, the English classes alone showing an increase of 17 against a total decrease of 57 last year. The average monthly number similarly rose from 458 to 470, and the average daily attendance from 361 to 375. Under the re-organized system the Persian-Arabic department is maintained and the Koran reading classes devote part of the time to Gujarati study also. This institution is now doing better work under the revised system.

Scholarships.

277. The usual grant of monthly allowance of Rs. 100 has been so subdivided as to provide assistance to the really deserving. In addition to the above, scholarships amounting to Rs. 48 per annum are given from the interest of the Asharafalli Memorial Fund.

Teaching Staff.

278. The staff has been permanently reduced by 2, and out of the total number of 20 teachers, excluding the Gymnastic teacher, now working, 1 is a graduate, 1 an under-graduate, 3 are Matriculates, 1 is a non-matriculate, 2 are trained and the rest untrained. The Drawing teacher is a qualified 3rd year man.

Examination Results.

279. The results of the annual examination show that 232 out of 366 boys presented passed the test, thus giving a percentage of 63·4 on the whole.

Middle Schools.

Middle Schools.

280. 214 students attended the Middle Schools at Veraval and Una against 223 last year, the decrease of 9 being due to the opening of an English class at Prabhas Patan. The average monthly number remained the same, namely, 203, while the average daily attendance rose from 160 to 171. The annual examination results of these schools are very satisfactory.

The Veraval Middle School teaches up to Standard V, and the Una School up to Standard IV, which is now to be raised to Standard V. Of the teachers 1 is a graduate, 5 are matriculates, and 2 non-matriculates.

A separate building for the Veraval Middle School is to be provided next year, as the present accommodation is quite inadequate and unsuitable.

Primary Education.

Boys' Schools. 281. Of the 7 new schools for boys sanctioned this year, 4 commenced working towards the end of the year The average monthly number in the Primary Schools is 9,105 and the average daily attendance 7,182 against 8,860 and 6,955 respectively of the last year. Out of 6,632 pupils examined 5,170 or 78 per cent. passed. Proper buildings for 6 schools have been provided and construction of 2 more is in progress.

Teachers. 282. Out of 341 teachers employed in these schools, 101 are trained, and 240 un-trained. 33 out of the 101 trained, have full. 3 years' qualifications, 45 have 2 years' and 23 have 1 year's training.

First Aid to the Injured. 283. With a view to qualify Vernacular teachers in rendering "First Aid to the Injured" on occasions of emergency a class has been opened and Dr. Harishankar delivers lectures every Friday in the hall of the Bahadurkhanji High School on the subject.

Girls' Schools.

Girls' Schools. 284. 2 new Girls' Schools have been sanctioned recently, 1 of which is already working. Thus 17 Girls' Schools including the Islami Girls' School were maintained by the State during the year. The number of girls attending the schools increased from 1,653 to 1,792. The average monthly number rose from 1,608 to 1,740 and the average daily attendance from 1,067 to 1,196. Out of 1,228 girls examined 972 or 79 per cent. passed. In addition to the usual subjects the girls are taught sewing, knitting and embroidery. The teachers employed in the Girls' Schools number 58, of whom 20 are males and 38 females, 17 being trained and 41 untrained. Of the trained teachers 5 are males and 12 females.

English Class for girls. 285. One novel feature in connection with Female education in the State is the opening of an English class for the girls in the Ladadi Bibi Girls' school, the number on the rolls being 15.

Scholarships.

Scholarships. 286. In addition to the scholarships mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs stipends amounting to Rs. 1,958 were given to students studying in other Colleges in the Presidency and abroad.

The total value of the scholarships amounted to Rs. 3,812 against Rs. 3,727 last year.

Expenditure.

287. The following table shows the expenditure on Education for the years 1912-13 and 1913-14:—

Details of expenditure.	1912–13. Rs.	1913–14. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Collegiate education.	52,177	66,708	14,531	0
High School.	21,964	21,979	15	0
Madresa.	9,489	9,560	71	0
Middle Schools.	3,029	4,554	1,525	0
Primary Schools.	73,932	72,871	0	1,061
Grants to private schools.	1,902	1,933	36	0
Scholarships.	3,727	3,812	85	0
Libraries.	1,448	1,639	191	0
Direction & Inspection	7,438	8,059	621	0
Office establishment.	2,259	2,239	0	20
Buildings & repairs.	6,248	16,604	10,356	0
Miscellaneous.	752	264	0	488
Total.	1,83,465	2,09,327	27,431	1,569

Fee receipts.

288. The fee receipts are contrasted below with the figures for the previous year:—

	1912–13. Rs.	1913–14. Rs.	Increase. Rs.
Schools.	8,537	9,542	1,005

Physical Education.

289. Gymnasia are attached to the local High School and Mahabat Madresa and School drill and manly exercises as well as native games are taught to boys in other schools. Suitable games and Rasdas are played by girls in Girls' schools.

Discipline.

290. Discipline is fairly maintained in all the institutions.

Libraries.

291. Rs. 1,639 were expended this year in maintaining the Bahadurkhanji Library at Junagadh, against Rs. 1,448 in the preceding year. The Library contains 4,349 volumes in English, Sanskrit, Gujrati and Persian. Newspapers and magazines are supplied at an annual cost of Rs. 500 and new books of the

value of Rs. 250 are added to the stock every year. New furniture has recently been provided for the Library and the number of members has considerably increased this year.

A spacious and well furnished building for a new Library at Kutiana was erected during the year under report at the expense of Sheth Bhagwandas Mulchand who has extended his munificence to the supply of 438 books, furniture, etc., and to the provision of periodicals for the same, at a total cost of Rs. 10,000.

Museum.

292. Attached to the Bahadurkhanji Library is a Museum which contains objects of Scientific and Archæological interest, collected mostly from different Mahals in the State.

The Mahabatkhanji Orphanage.

The Mahabatkhanji Orphanage.

293. There are at present 41 orphans in this institution, of whom 11 are without parents, 29 without fathers and 1 without a mother, the father being out of employment. 32 of these are from the city and 9 from other places in the State. The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,723-2-1. The orphans are provided with simple and nutritious food. Books and writing materials are supplied to them in addition to food and clothing.

Education.

294. 12 of these orphans attend the Drawing class and learn Mechanical and Electrical Engineering work in the Railway Workshop. They are also taught English in addition at the Orphanage. 20 more orphans attend the Preparatory class for Mechanical work, where they are taught English and Arithmetic to which Algebra and Geometry will be added at a later stage. 9 young orphans attend the Vernacular classes in the Madresa.

Games.

295. Much attention is also paid to physical training under the supervision of the Officers of the Railway who have shown great interest in this Institution. The orphans play Cricket and Foot-ball and practise on parallel bars, rings, and the horizontal bar.

Moral and religious education.

296. Besides physical and mental training, particular attention is being paid to the moral and religious education of the orphans, who grow up well behaved, well disciplined and sturdy.

Gardening is also a favourite occupation and will shortly be extended by grant of an adjacent site.

Donations.

297. During the year under report the Orphanage was assisted

by gifts from H. H. the Bibi Saheba, Mahomedan Amirs and Officers of the State. Mr. Brook Fox, Chief Engineer of the State, has evinced great sympathy for the orphans and takes a keen interest in their welfare and future careers.

General Remarks.

298. The institution is not only well managed but presents an object lesson in respect of discipline and useful technical training which is capable of gradual expansion.

Private donations.

Private donations.

299. A special feature in connection with the Educational institutions of the State is a series of contributions from (1) two Shettias at Delwada—Sheth Kesardas Vithaldas and Sheth Jamnadas Devdas—who have contributed the sums of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively for the construction of new buildings for the vernacular Boys' School and an Anglo-vernacular School, (2) the trustees of the late Sheth Jethabhai Dhunji of Kutiana, who have expressed their willingness to provide a separate building for an English School at Kutiana to be handed over to the State; (3) the inhabitants of Wanthali who have raised the sum of Rs. 2,500 by private contributions as a nucleus for the funds required to extend the present vernacular school building there; and (4)the proprietor of the ginning factory buildings at Bherai, who has agreed to sell the same to the State at a low price for their being utilized as school buildings, etc. This is a welcome indication of the growing desire on the part of the public to co-operate with State authorities in providing means for the education of their own children.

Moral Education.

Moral Education.

300. In every school, before the regular work of the day begins, the children recite non-sectarian Gujarati verses, and circulars have been issued exhorting teachers to impress upon the minds of their students the moral maxims illustrated in text books used as also in other books in school libraries containing simple stories on moral subjects, which are to be narrated first by the teachers to the pupils and then reproduced by the children in their own language as recommended in Mr. Adler's system. This method has already had a good effect.

It is intended to introduce in the higher classes from the beginning of next year a book called " Niti Shikshana " which embodies lessons on morality in general, inculcates the virtues and duties of citizenship, and is aptly illustrated by

anecdotes from Sanskrit, Gujrati, Persian, English and other European literature.

General Remarks.

General Remarks.

301. The year under report has seen material progress and development in education. New schools for boys and girls (both day and night) have been opened in several villages where there was urgent need. English education has been encouraged by the attachment of English classes to Vernacular schools for boys at Malia, Bhesan, Ranpur, Balagam and Prabhas Patan, and to the Ladadi Bibi Girls' school in Junagadh. The growing number of students in each of these classes is a sure indication of the fact that the people in general have begun to appreciate the benefits of giving a better training to their children. Demands for new Primary schools are increasing and will be carefully considered on the merits.

A large sum has been spent on the construction of decent accommodation for Primary Schools in places where the present buildings were unsuitable or unsafe.

The steady improvement in this Department is due to systematic inspection and the keen interest taken by the superior staff in bringing educational methods into line with modern requirements.

CHAPTER VIII.—CONCLUDING REMARKS.

General Remarks.

302. The year under report has been one of unprecedented prosperity and has enabled the State to accumulate financial balances sufficient to meet the simultaneous necessity of extended Railway communications and Port facilities, regarding which plans are being matured to make early action possible. At the same time organization and development of the Mahals have been pushed on by generous allotments for Public Works. A large programme of immediate needs still awaits provision of funds; and thereafter the extension of irrigation is a matter which will demand increased expert attention. With the contemplated appointment of a separate Railway Manager, this important subject will receive the attention it deserves. Roads and causeways, police quarters, schools, sanitation problems, all remain to be dealt with in large numbers, whilst in the City of Junagadh the betterment of water supply is essential, apart from ambitious schemes for provision of a new High School, new stables, grain and vegetable markets, street widening, improvement of insanitary areas and other smaller enterprises. There is indeed a lengthy programme to be faced before this State, with its head-quarters, is brought up to the standard of modern requirements.

303. The establishment of departmental examinations in Revenue and Account matters should provide a stimulus to subordinate establishments. These are slowly improving, and work is more punctually and efficiently done; but a sense of pride in good work and of the obligations of pensionable service is still defective.

304. The reduction and elimination of land customs dues to a considerable extent has facilitated trade and given relief on all sides. It is hoped that further regulation and reduction may be found practicable. The rates in force are for this purpose considered every year by a Committee which confers with the Administrator.

305. The wide-spread appreciation of the "vighoti" i, e. cash assessment system is most encouraging, and with the extension of the Railway to the south of the State much fallow land should come under cultivation. In this respect there has already been a substantial advance, which, with good seasons, will be continuous. The shortage and high price of labour is, however, a constant anxiety here, as elsewhere: and, in this connection, a newly inaugurated agricultural association at Una, a practical enterprise of steam ploughing and the introduction

of improved field and farm implements with State assistance, will be carefully watched.

306. Much has been done to increase the welfare of the general public, and increasing confidence in reformed methods of Administration is bound to create mercantile security and extended credit, which are the surest signs of real progress.

307. Reorganization is now complete in all Departments, and the mass of special claims and enquiries that the Administration had to face in its earlier stages, has at length given way to three years of patient effort. There is still a considerable aftermath of such cases to be dealt with; but owing to gradual decentralization and familiarity with routine methods the general burden of work is somewhat lightened.

308. It is a sincere pleasure once again to acknowledge the loyal co-operation of all Heads of Departments for the public welfare, and to express my especial obligations to Rao Bahadur A. S. Tambe, Huzur Assistant, for his unique experience and tireless devotion to duty.

Junagadh,
30th June, 1914.

H. Eudall I.C.S.
Administrator, Junagadh State.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Junagadh State, showing changes in the personnel during the year 1913-1914.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks
1	H. D. Rendall, Esq., I. C. S.	Administrator, Junagadh State.	1—4-13	31—3-14	
2	W. Tudor Owen, Esq., I. C. S.	Tutor & Guardian to the Minor Nawab.	1—4-13	31—3-14	
3	E. Brook Fox, Esq.	Manager and Engineer-in-Chief Junagadh State Railway, and Chief Engineer, P. W. D.	1—4-13	31—3-14	
4	Mr. James Scott, M. A., Bar-at-Law.	Principal, Junagadh College and in charge of secondary education.	1—4-13	31—3-14	
5	Mr. I. C. Boyd.	Superintendent of Police	1—4-13	14—1-14	
6	Mr. H. S. Stanley.	Additional Do Do.	3—1-14	14—1-14	
	Do.	Superintendent of Police.	15-1—14	31—3-14	
7	R. B. A. S. Tambe.	Huzur Assistant to the Administrator.	1—4-13	31—3-14	
8	Mr. J. H. Irani.	Chief Forest Officer.	1-10-13	31—3-14	
9	Mr. E. Reuben, B. A., LL. B.	Chief Judicial Officer.	1—4-13	31—3-14	
10	Mr. Keshavlal G. Trivedi.	Chief Revenue Officer.	1—4-13	31—3-14	
11	Mr. A. Marks.	Assistant Manager, Junagadh State Railway.	1—4-13	31—3-14	
12	Dr. Narsinhdas Trikamji Mehta, L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1—4-13	31—3-14	
13	Mr. Manishankar R. Trivedi B. A., LL. B.	Chief Accounts Officer.	1—4-13	31—3-14	
14	Mr. Chhaganlal H. Pandya, B. A.	Chief Educational Officer.	1—4-13	31—3-14	
15	Mr. M. A. Fakih, B. A, Bar-at-Law.	Chief Judge, Sadar Adalat.	1—4-13	31—3-14	
16	Dr. Mulchand K. Desai.	Stable Superintendent.	1—4-13	31—3-14	
17	Mr. Tribhowanrai Dulerai Rana, B. A., LL. B.	Sarkari Vakil.	1—4-13	31—3-14	
18	Mr. D. N. Phansalkar.	Superintendent, Huzur Office.	1—4-13	31—3-14	
19	Mr. Anantrai B. Vaishnav.	Port Officer, Veraval.	1—4-13	31—3-14	
20	Mr. Krishnalal Chhaganlal Dhru.	Traffic Assistant, Junagadh State Railway.	1—4-13	31—3-14	
21	Mr. Gulam Rasulkhan.	Commanding Officer, Imperial Service Lancers.	1—4-13	31—3-14	

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Junagadh State

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Penal Code.	Yes.	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
4	Limitation Act.	,,	,,	
5	Registration Act.	,,	,,	
6	New Stamp and Court Fees Acts.	,,	~~Yes.~~ No	
7	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	No.	
8	Encumbered Estates Act.	,,	,,	
9	Whipping Act.	,,	,,	
10	Police Act.	,,	,,	
11	Arms Act.	,,	,,	
12	Prevention of Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
13	Opium Act.	,,	,,	
14	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	,,	,,	
15	Act for the Protection of Wild Birds and Game	,,	,,	
16	Boilers' Inspection Act.	,,	,,	
17	Legal Practitioner's Act.	No.	,,	
18	Forest Act.	Yes.	,,	
19	Explosives Act.	,,	,,	
20	Companies' Act.	,,	,,	
21	Land Revenue Code.	No.	,,	
22	Account Code.	,,	,,	
23	Small Causes Court Act.	,,	,,	
24	Village Police Act.	,,	Yes.	
25	Conveyances Act.	,,	,,	

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force, in the Junagadh State for the year 1913-14.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Imperial S. Troops.‡	84	24	0	0	14	94	0	0	0	4	9	81	Rs. 64,112-0-0	‡ Total sanctioned strength 100.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1913–14.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Fixed allowance.	Sanctioned cost.	Actual cost.	Punishments.				Punished judicially.	Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
						Dismissed.	Fined.	Degraded.	Suspended.		By promotion	By money.	Literate.	Illiterate.	
		P. C.													
Superintendent of Police.	1	900+225	100	15,375		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Deputy Superintendent Police.	1	225+31–4–0	50	3,675		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Inspectors I grade.	2	125	15	3,360		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
,, II ,,	4	100	15	5,520		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Fouzdars I ,,	2	75	10	2,040		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
,, II ,,	5	60	10	4,200		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	
,, III ,,	7	45	10	4,620		0	2	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	
Jamadars I ,,	11	37/8	8	5,994		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	
,, II ,,	20	25	8	7,920		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	2	
Havaldars I ,,	11	20	0	2,640		1	3	0	0	0	0	1	8	3	

Havaldars II Grade.	23	17/8	4	6,318	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	13	10
„ III „	35	15	0	6,300	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	20	12
Naiks.	53	12	0	7,632	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	16	31
Lance Naiks.	10	11	0	1,320	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Constables I grade.	106	11	0	13,992	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	31	24
„ II „	212	10	0	25,440	6	1	0	0	0	0	4	52	176
„ III „	318	9	0	34,344	42	5	3	3	1	0	11	57	196
„ IV „	16	8	0	1,536	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	41
Mounted Police.													
Risaldar.	1	100	20	1,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jamadar I Grade.	1	37/8	20	690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ II „	1	25	20	540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dafedar I Grade.	2	20	20	960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
„ II „	2	17/8	20	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
„ III „	4	15	20	1,680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Lance Dafedars.	6	12	20	2,304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Swars I grade.	15	12	20	5,760	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	7
„ II „	30	11	20	11,160	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	15

Swars III grade.	45	10	20	10,200		2	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	26	
Total.....	944			1,87,860	1,67,070										
Miscellaneous Expenses including pay of Office, Establishment contingencies &c.				65,210	25,247										
Total.....				2,53,070	1,92,317										
Mangrol	75			9,089-4-0			36						35	40	

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Junagadh State during the year 1913-14.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Junagadh.	1,817	1,320	1,330	829	1,302	813	733	479	447	258	55·1	57·7	56·2	58·9	These include Mangrol figures also.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Junagadh State during the year 1913-14.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Junagadh.	1,817	1,320	1,330	829	1,302	813	733	479	447	258	55·1	57·7	56·2	58·9	These include Mangrol figures also.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Junagadh State during the year 1913-14.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Junagadh.	37,550	29,205	11,906	9,758	31·7	33·4	Junagadh figures include value of missing cattle cases.
Mangrol.	1,509	8,801	682	5,107	45·2	58·0	
Total.	39,059	38,006	12,588	14,865	32·2	39·1	

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Junagadh State during the year 1913-14.

Description of offences.	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Cases awaiting trial.		
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Offences against the public tranquillity, S. 146.	0	24	24	5	23	91	15	0	1	0	8	6	0	15	75	0	0	6	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Offences by or relating to public servants, S. 188.	0	19	19	34	19	29	14	0	0	2	4	8	0	14	15	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, S. 240.	1	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Murder, S. 300.	3	4	7	10	5	9	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	2
Culpable homicide, S. 299.	0	8	8	7	7	12	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Attempt to commit murder, S. 307.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Causing miscarriage, S. 312.	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grievous hurt, S. 320.	1	15	16	37	16	28	11	0	5	0	6	0	0	11	17	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Hurt and criminal force, S. 319-350.	7	883	890	893	884	1,665	111	0	15	0	16	80	0	111	1,543	0	0	15	9	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	
Kidnapping, S. 359.	0	5	5	6	5	10	5	0	2	0	3	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rape, S 375.	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unnatural offence, S. 377.	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dacoity, S. 391.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Theft, etc., S. 378-445.	5	375	380	531	374	530	380	6	121	0	115	126	12	380	141	0	0	94	29	45	32	32	10	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	
Robbery, S. 390.	0	7	7	7	6	10	8	0	3	0	4	1	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Criminal trespass, S. 441.	1	16	17	40	17	42	7	0	1	0	2	4	0	7	35	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to marriage, S. 474-497-499.	0	70	70	98	67	161	6	2	3	0	1	0	0	6	148	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	
Forgery.	0	2	2	5	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to special and local laws.	5	114	119	97	119	189	94	1	3	0	13	77	0	94	94	0	1	4	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous cases under S. 481 of Criminal procedure Code.	2	353	355	439	343	506	135	3	15	0	27	90	0	135	352	0	0	15	9	2	8	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	12	19	
Total.	25	~~1,892~~ 1878	1,923	2,216	1,891	3,292	800	12	183	2	199	392	12	800	2,439	0	1	147	60	59	55	49	21	1	2	2	0	0	32	52	
Mangrol.	45	417	462	407	439	638	73	6	0	3	13	49	2	73	542	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23	
Grand total.	70	2,315	2,385	2,623	2,330	3,930	873	18	183	5	212	441	14	873	2,981	0	1	169	60	59	55	49	21	1	2	2	0	0	55	75	

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Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1913-14

Class of Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1913-14.					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Munsiffs' Courts.	1,750	1,601	33	707	145	1,815	31	13	3,014	2,744	1,050	944	681	22	1	46	
City Magistrate's Court.	453	297	1	122	39	386	0	0	873	548	58	392	86	10	0	2	
Assistant Judge's Court.	(31)	(8)	(0)	(10)	0	0	0	0	(70)	(10)	0	(2	(8)	0	0	0	
Sadar Adalat.	(19)	(26)	(7)	(32)	0	0	0	0	(52)+1*	(39	0	(8)	(27)	0	0	(4)	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	421	417	45	87	38	465	2	1	617	638	356	176	76	7	0	23	
Mangrol Sessions Court.	(1)	(4)	(4)	(7)	0	0	0	0	(4)	(7)	0	(8)	(3)	0	0	0	
Total.	2,624	2,315	79	916	222	2,666	33	14	4,505	3,930	1,464	1,512	843	39	1	71	

N. B.—The figures in brackets refer to cases and persons committed to the sessions. As these are included in the figures relating to the City Magistrate's and Munsiffs' Courts they are not counted in making up the totals of columns 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, and 11.

* This figure is shown separately, as it has to be counted in making up the total of column 11. It refers to the persons remaining under trial at the end of last year, who are not included in the figures for the Munsiffs' and City Magistrate's Courts for the present year in the same columns.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1913-14.

Tribunal.	Number of appeals.	Number of persons and cases.																Average duration of criminal appeals.	Remarks.
		Appeals rejected summarily.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c., ordered.		Pending.			
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.											
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hazur Adalat.	73	0	0	51	39	30	16	5	5	19	7	0	0	4	2	3	4	M. D. 1-19	
Sadar Adalat.	101	0	0	70	53	31	20	49	26	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	D. 12	
Assistant Judges' Courts.	32	0	0	21	17	7	4	13	10	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	D. 10	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	7	0	0	4	2	1	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.....	213	0	0	146	111	69	41	71	45	19	7	0	0	6	4	4	5	0	

Appendix X.

(Civil.)—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1913-14.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.					Average duration.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value. Rs.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value. Rs.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Assistant Judges' Courts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 D.	0 D.	
Munsiffs' Courts.	324	516	4,605	4,694	4,929	5,210	4,413	4,799	516	411	5,91,285	57	4,449	188	3,664	835	123	67	5	877	1,593	272	2,057	5,54,871	27	56	
Small Cause Court.	194	0	320	0	514	0	514	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	M. d. 5-5	0	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	58	41	375	441	433	482	392	452	41	30	20,849	9	427	5	412	26	1	1	1	53	228	12	159	33,780	M. D. 11-5	Y. D. 1—27	
Total	576	557	5,300	5,135	5,876	5,692	5,319	5,251	557	441	6,12,134	66	4,876	193	4,076	861	124	68	6	930	1,821	284	2,216	5,88,651	.	.	

Appendix XI

(Civil)—Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1913-14.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs				
Assistant Judge's Court.	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Munsiffs' Courts.	702	2,508	8,63,224	7,105	7,871	12,27,386	7,807	10,379	20,90,610	5,299	8,455	14,24,871	2,508	1,924	6,65,739	1,565	178	181	
Small Cause Court.	647	0	0	162	0	0	809	0	0	809	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mangrol.	137	140	25,056	156	217	17,891	293	357	42,947	153	276	26,789	140	81	16,158	30	13	38	
Total.....	1,490	2,648	8,88,280	7,423	8,088	12,45,277	8,913	10,736	21,33,557	6,265	8,731	14,51,660	2,648	2,005	6,81,897	1,595	191	219	

Appendix XII.

(Civil).—Number and results of appeals in civil suits during the year 1913-14.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
											Rs.	Rs.											M. D.	M. D.	
Huzur Adalat.	22	40	114	206	136	246	96	162	40	84	19,038	60,861	68	110	14	14	6	25	2	6	6	7	3-21	3—7	
																							M. D	M. D.	
Sadar Adalat.	142	95	108	191	250	286	155	208	95	78	60,379	26,023	79	119	34	50	23	36	3	2	16	1	6-22	4—7	
																							M. D.	D.	
Assistant Judges' Courts.	5	18	202	76	207	94	189	94	18	0	16,225	5,997	103	29	31	0	29	17	13	9	13	39	1—8	15	
																							Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	15	18	22	18	37	36	19	14	18	22	3,018	1,553	7	4	1	2	5	3	6	2	0	3	1-8-27	2-0-11	
Total.	184	171	446	491	630	662	459	478	171	184	98,660	94,434	257	262	80	66	63	81	24	19	35	50 48			

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Junagadh State during the year 1913–14.

	Number of prisons.	Number of persons.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners. Rs	Average period of accused under trial. Days.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Junagadh State.	9	182	277	533	459	165	147	167	13,108	17·2	1 death.
Mangrol.	1	18	52	41	70	5	9	9	1,532	48·7	
Total.	10	200	329	574	529	170	156	176	14,640		

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in Junagadh State during the year 1913–14.

Name of State	Documents presented.		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending inquiry at the close of the year.		
			Mortgages		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Junagadh.	1136	1023	728	426	392	581	0	8	3	3	13	5	878	838	Rs 4,85,809–13–½	Rs 6,29,375–12–6	43	37	268	148	

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1913-14.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mortgages.	728	2,06,698	15	10½	6,219	8	0	426	2,45,876	13	2	8,105	7	3	
Sale deeds.	392	2,73,530	15	2	13,073	14	11	581	3,75,651	1	4	18,867	4	2	
Wills.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3,400	0	0	80	14	0	
Money bonds.	3	1,546	0	0	27	15	6	3	481	14	0	9	2	0	
Miscellaneous.	13	4,033	14	0	140	15	8	5	4,166	0	0	132	15	4	
Total.	1,136	4,85,809	13	½	19,462	6	1	1,023	6,29,575	12	6	27,195	10	9	

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities and Village Board in the Junagadh State during the year 1913–14.

Name of Municipality.	Opening balance on the 1st April 1913. Rs.	Receipts during the year. Past Rs.	Receipts during the year. Present Rs.	Total in current year. Rs.	Expenditure during the year. Past Rs.	Expenditure during the year. Present Rs.	Balance on the 31 st March 1914. Rs.	Remarks.
Junagadh.	24,788	38,919	66,175	90,963	28,131	26,957	64,006	
Verawal.	~~1,055~~ 9495	8,902	9,893	~~13,948~~ 19388	4,847	6,264	~~7,684~~ 13124	
Una.	178	1,490	2,578	2,756	1,312	1,591	1,165	
Delwada.	189	210	441	630	143	230	400	
Sutrapada.	764	548	227	~~951~~ 991	212	404	587	
Patan.	1,240	1,887	1,752	2,992	647	1,773	1,219	
Chorwad.	253	~~284~~ 762	589	842	509	479	363	
Malia.	1,780	1,829	697	2,477	529	610	1,867	
Keshod.	564	774	1,372	1,936	409	806	1,130	
Balagam.	180	285	677	857	215	313	544	
Shil.	337	497	111	448	160	183	265	
Kutiana.	596	3,552	10,455	11,051	4,031	4,039	7,012	
Vadal.	636	680	716	1,352	459	159	1,193	
Visavadar.	257	352	535	792	200	181	611	
Bagdu.	285	231	327	612	66	96	516	
Vanthali.	2,786	5,125	4,241	7,027	4,194	3,870	3,157	
Bhesan.	952	932	673	1,625	77	166	1,459	
Shahpur.	1,207	1,509	1,585	2,792	302	576	2,216	
Total.	~~41,017~~ 46487	~~68,006~~ 68484	1,03,044	~~1,14,051~~ 149531	46,443	48,697	~~95,391~~ 100834	
Village Board.								
Ajab.	31	66	80	111	35	60	51	
Bamnasa.	0	0	51	51	0	40	11	
Nawagadh.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sasan.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gadhakda.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	31	66	131	162	35	100	62	

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Junagadh State during the year 1913-14.

Number.	Name of Rain-Guage Station.	April 1913.		May 1913.		June 1913.		July 1913.		August 1913.		September 1913.		October 1913.		November 1913.		December 1913.		January 1914.		February 1914.		March 1914.		Total.		Total past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
		Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
1	Junagadh.	0	0	0	0	17	85	10	92	3	56	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	33	94	39	37	34	80	
2	Verawal.	0	0	0	0	22	45	9	47	1	50	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	33	92	33	80	20	70	
3	Una.	0	0	0	0	28	22	11	45	2	86	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	42	81	30	22	25	0	
4	Kutiyana.	0	0	0	0	6	15	8	93	1	44	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	28	24	11	23	57	
5	Vanthali.	0	0	0	0	14	25	7	7	1	14	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	22	98	25	52	27	48	
6	Delvada.	0	0	0	0	26	5	7	48	3	7	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	37	61	32	38			
7	Pr. Patan.	0	0	0	0	20	61	9	76	1	24	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	32	34	39	95	25	96	
8	Malia.	0	0	0	0	12	31	6	42	2	55	1	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	23	5	42	15	30	43	
9	Keshod.	0	0	0	0	9	19	11	10	1	50	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	22	50	34	47	32	1	
10	Chorwad.	0	0	0	0	17	23	6	73	1	12	0	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	25	94	32	92	27	5	

11	Visavadar.	0	0	0	0	21	20	9	90	2	89	3	24	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	38	45	41	62	33	40
12	Bhesan.	0	0	0	0	14	9	9	19	2	65	2	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	29	8	34	94	30	21
13	Navagadh.	0	0	0	0	12	49	9	79	2	24	2	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	4	27	8	39	81	29	81
14	Vadal.	0	0	0	0	16	22	11	79	2	80	2	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	33	39	41	87		
15	Bherai.	0	0	0	0	22	16	6	41	1	42	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	40	21	0	20	99
16	Sutrapada.	0	0	0	0	19	56	12	25	1	11	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	33	27	41	31	28	16
17	Sasan.	0	0	0	0	18	18	13	77	3	27	2	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	37	94	37	90	34	38
18	Shil.	0	0	0	0	8	47	6	10	0	94	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	15	89	32	62	26	81
19	Mangrol.	0	0	0	0	10	94	8	78	1	24	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	21	17	32	0	23	89

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple crops.

No.	Article.	Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1913.) Rs. A. P.	Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1914.) Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cotton.	280–0–0	175–0–0	
2	Bajro *(Pennisetum Typhoideum)*.	35–0–0	39–0–0	
3	Juwar *(Sorghum Vulgari)*.	28–0–0	25–0–0	
4	Wheat.	35–0–0	35–0–0	
5	Gram.	28–0–0	35–0–0	
6	Urad *(Phaseolus Mungo va. Radiatus)*.	35–0–0	40–0–0	
7	Tur *(Cajanus Indicus)*.	65–0–0	67–8–0	
8	Rice.	75–0–0	70–0–0	
9	Mug *(Phaseolus Mungo)*.	35–0–0	50–0–0	

Appendix XIX.

Agricultural Stock in the Junagadh State during the year 1913-14.

	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	Camels.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
			Male.	Female							Drawn by two bullocks.	Drawn by four bullocks.	Riding.	Loading.	
Khalsa villages.	69,496	45,397	2,877	34,820	1,893	2,075	767	3,590	90,000	260	26,162	11	5,418	5,675	
Alienated villages.	33,440	21,563	3,653	17,264	985	1,160	385	1,784	53,741	371	17,504	162	2,752	3,431	This includes Mangrol figures also.
Total.....	1,02,936	66,960	6,530	52,084	2,878	3,235	1,152	5,374	1,43,741	631	43,666	173	8,170	9,106	

Appendix XX.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year from 1st April 1913 to 31st March 1914.

No.	Description of Work.	State Funds.			Memorial & Charitable funds.	Total.
		Original.	Maintenance & Repairs.	Total.		
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1	Buildings.	4,35,853	84,283	5,20,136	22,693	5,42,829
2	Roads.	1,18,770	73,532	1,92,302	0	1,92,302
3	Water Works	0	13,769	13,769	0	13,769
4	Irrigation Works.	0	34	34	0	34
5	Bunder Improvements.	0	1,844	1,844	0	1,844
6	Municipal Do.	41,879	0	41,879	0	41,879
7	Electric Light.	0	5,512	5,512	0	5,512
8	Motor Cars.	15,891	4,469	20,360	0	20,360
9	Telephone.	0	1,487	1,487	0	1,487
10	Technical Training.	3,473	0	3,473	0	3,473
11	Miscellaneous.	0	14,751	14,751	0	14,751
12	Establishment.	28,776	0	28,776	0	28,776
	Total....	6.44,642	1,99,681	8,44,323	22,693	8,67,016

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Junagadh State during the year 1913–14.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Junagadh.	31	Rs. 21,226	48	Rs. 37,633—3–7	25	Rs. 11,436–1–8½	0	Rs. 126–9–0	104	Rs. 70,421–14–3½	

Appendix XXII. A

Statement showing Receipts during the Samvat years 1968 (1911–12) and 1969 (1912–1913).

No.	Nature of receipts.	Receipts.		Difference.	Remarks.
		St. 1968 A. D. 1911-12.	St. 1969 A. D. 1912-13.		
1	Land Revenue.	14,10,821	23,43,825	+ 9,33,004	Better year and improved management.
2	Forests.	2,24,497	1,10,768	− 1,13,729	Last year's receipts were extraordinary on account of fodder famine.
3	Miscellaneous cash levies.	1,16,922	1,12,436	− 4,486	
4	Ganim Vero and Mahmuli.	1,18,588	1,55,184	+ 36,596	Recoveries more regular owing to good season.
5	Jortalbi	54,795	71,355	+ 16,560	
6	Nazrano.	17,050	6,811	− 10,239	Last year's figures high owing to succession of His Highness the Minor Nawab Saheb.
7	Rayasat, Paddock, etc.	54,964	63,803	+ 8,839	
8	Lancers.	201	1,021	+ 820	
9	Police.	542	4,341	+ 3,799	
10	General Administration.	895	966	+ 71	
11	Port.	1,25,913	1,00,472	− 25,441	Large decrease in imports owing to good season.
12	Law and Justice.	47,172	47,813	+ 641	
13	Stamps.	46,200	87,749	+ 41,549	Larger sale of stamps according to regularized procedure.
14	Jail.	25	361	+ 336	
15	Printing Press.	17,745	14,354	− 3,391	
16	Customs.	1,86,874	1,71,793	− 15,081	Reduction of rates.
17	Medical.	39	150	+ 111	
18	Public Works Department.	14,453	12,076	− 2,377	
19	Abkari, &c.	86,776	1,37,188	+ 50,412	Due to larger profits in opium, &c.
20	Municipality.	22,315	20,103	− 2,212	
21	Education.	11,253	12,718	+ 1,465	
22	Revenue Survey.	676	2,038	+ 1,362	
23	Land-Rent and Quarries.	56,562	89,011	+ 32,449	Larger sale of land and more rent.

24	Interest & Exchange.	58,301	1,13,206	+ 54,905	Larger investments.
25	Varad.	1,734	7,189	+ 5,455	
26	Saurashtra Post Office.	2,068	1,957	– 111	
27	Railway.	6,33,236	6,74,358	+ 41,122	Increase due to prosperous year and longer mileage.
28	Miscellaneous.	26,721	1,10,880	+ 84,159	
29	Recovery of out-standings.	75,581	1,92,538	+1,16,957	Due to good year.
	Total Rs.	**+34,12,919**	**+46,66,464**	**+12,53,545**	+ These figures include gross Railway income.

Appendix XXII. B

Statement showing Expenditure during the St. years 1968 (1911-12) and 1969 (1912-1913).

No.	Nature of expenditure.	Expenditure. St. 1968 A. D. 1911-12.	Expenditure. St. 1969 A. D. 1912-13	Difference.	Remarks.
1	Rajkutumb.	4,66,993	3,36,358	-1,30,635	Less amount paid on account of claims against the late Chief & his family.
2	Amirs.	35,243	34,903	- 340	
3	Peshkashi and contributions.	98,399	1,24,465	+ 26,066	On account of General Falo-Supplementary contribution & larger amount of Choth due to larger recovery of Jortalbi.
4	Pension Parwashi & contributions	34,873	99,478	+ 64,605	Larger aid to Institutions & endowment of scholarship funds.
5	Mamuli	33,175	39,328	+ 6,153	
6	Payment according to Rajasthanik and Alienation Decisions.	28,395	35,770	+ 7,375	More regular payments.
7	Rayasat.	1,61,360	1,84,666	+ 23,306	Regular debit of Ry. charges.
8	Lancers.	64,406	62,475	- 1,931	
9	Police.	2,86,389	2,70,833	- 15,556	Due to reorganization scheme.
10	General Administration.	4,32,125	4,43,573	+ 11,448	
11	Port.	13,475	13,686	+ 211	
12	Law and Justice.	92,640	84,969	- 7,671	Due to reorganization.
13	Stamps.	2,630	9,903	+ 7,273	On account of adjustments, owing to stamp conversion.
14	Jail.	14,036	14,717	+ 681	
15	Printing Press.	13,180	18,756	+ 5,576	Purchase of machinery.
16	Customs.	7,713	7,986	+ 273	
17	Medical.	75,234	76,738	+ 1,504	
18	Public Works Department.	4,49,291	5,59,236	+1,09,945	Larger programme of original works.
19	Abkari, Salt and Opium.	10,203	10,321	+ 118	
20	Municipality.	51,516	55,452	+ 3,936	Improvement in roads etc.
21	Education.	1,57,464	1,62,226	+ 4,762	
22	Revenue Survey.	13,604	23,941	+ 10,337	On account of temporary Cash Assessment Estt.
23	Land, Rent and Quarries.	31,273	19,304	- 11,969	Decrease in land purchase.
24	Interest and Exchange.	37,477	44,970	+ 7,493	Kori Conversion.
25	Varad	4,874	1,995	- 2,879	
26	Saurashtra Post Office.	4,777	5,226	+ 449	
27	Railways.	3,11,171	3,74,424	+ 63,253	Larger purchase of Engines etc.
28	Miscellaneous	3,37,467	2,33,002	-1,04,465	Chiefly owing to adjustment of remissions and ceremonial expenses in previous year.
	Total Rs.	**32.69,383**	**33,48,701**	**+ 79,318**	
		-3,11,171 Railway expenditure.			
		29,58,212			

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Junagadh State during the year 1913-14.

No.	Name of Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Cured or relieved	Absented.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Rs. A. P,		
1	Junagadh Hospital.	28,627	1,410	1,090	210	41	69	38,149-10-8	406·52	
2	„ New Dispensary.	10,746	0	0	0	0	0	1,476-11-9	143·25	
3	„ Leper Asylum.	0	60	16	0	7	37	4,995—5-4	35·18	
4	„ Jail Dispensary.	1,155	58	56	0	0	2	571—0-0	38·11	
5	„ C. M. Zen. Hospital.	4,855	121	106	7	3	5	5,578-10-10	62·28	
6	„ Sardar Bakhte Disp.	4,992	0	0	0	0	0	1,869-14-9	46·07	
7	Verawal Dispensary.	13,430	20	18	0	1	1	2,416—8-0	136·71	
8	Una „	10,041	29	21	2	2	4	1,836-13-0	112·78	
9	Kutiana „	9,409	8	8	0	0	0	1,356-5-10	95·46	
10	Delwada „	3,738	0	0	0	0	0	889—9-3	53·54	

11	Prabhas Patan Dispensary.	6,325	0	0	0	0	0	1,271-11-11	79·32
12	Vanthali „	4,142	3	3	0	0	0	1,281—4-6	46·96
13	Malia „	4,351	1	1	0	0	0	1,067—2-2	44·09
14	Keshod „	4,057	0	0	0	0	0	1,046—8-3	36·39
15	Chorwad „	3,361	0	0	0	0	0	976-14-5	28·83
16	Visavadar „	3,014	2	2	0	0	0	616—4-10	26·57
17	Bhesan „	2,401	0	0	0	0	0	1,227—4-8	26·36
18	Navagadh „	2,539	0	0	0	0	0	1,029-10-0	31·21
19	Vadal „	2,942	0	0	0	0	0	940—1-1	28·04
20	Bherai „	1,845	1	1	0	0	0	870-12-10	21·00
21	Sutrapada „	3,130	1	1	0	0	0	889—0-0	23·90
22	Sasan „	1,681	0	0	0	0	0	915—1-6	12·21
23	Shil „	1,605	0	0	0	0	0	799-11-5	25·40
24	Mangrol „	10,381	0	0	0	0	0	3,655-15-1	100·90
25	Travelling „	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	3·90
	Total.	1,38,923	1,714	1,323	219	54	118	75,728-0-1	1,664·98

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Junagadh State for the year 1913–1914.

Name of the State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Rate per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Junagadh.	4,34,222	12,979	14,895	1,916	0	13,077	10,445	0	2,632	29·89	34·3 ~~07~~	30·11	24·05	

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to schools maintained by the Junagadh State for the year 1913-14.

No. of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on the 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School. Rs.	Secondary. Rs.	Primary. Rs.	
137	144	2 High Schools. 2 Middle Schools. 1 Madrasa. 1 Sanskrit Pathshala. 116 Primary Schools for boys. 4 Night Schools. 1 Arabic and Persian School attached to the Madrasa. 16 Girls' Schools. 1 Islami Girls' School. 144	11,832	12,744	9,150	9,650	22,254	14,323	90,808	

Appendix XXVI.

Statement showing the rate of customs duty on goods through-booked from Bombay via Veraval.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. AS. PS	On weight or value or number.
(1) Grain of all kinds, *rice*, *tur*, *khorasani til* seeds:—		
(*a*) Booked to all stations from Veraval to Junagadh Bantwa and Visavadar branches	0—1—0	Per Railway maund.
(*b*) ,, Vadal	0—0—9	Do.
(*c*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—0—3	Do.
(*d*) ,, all stations between Supedi and Porbandar.	Free.	
(2) Ghee:—		
(*a*) ,, all stations from Veraval to Vadal and Bantwa and Visavadar Branches, ...	0—4—0	Do.
(*b*) ,, Jetalsar and beyond	0—0—3	Do.
(3) Tobacco leaves:—		
(*a*) ,, all stations from Veraval to Vadal and Bantwa and Visavadar Branches... ...	0—2—0	Do.
(*b*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—0—4	Do.
(*c*) ,, all stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(4) Jaggery:—		
(*a*) ,, all stations from Veraval to Keshod ...	0—1—6	Do.
(*b*) ,, Lushala, Manavadar and Bantwa. ...	0—1—4	Do.
(*c*) ,, Junagadh, Vadal, Shahpur, Sorath Vanthali and Visavadar Branch. ...	0—1—6	Do.
(*d*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those on the Porbandar line... ...	0—0—2	Do.
(*e*) ,, Dhoraji	0—1—3	Do.
(*f*) ,, stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(5) Sugar:—		
(*a*) ,, all stations from Veraval to Lushala ...	0—1—9	Do.
(*b*) ,, Shahpur, Junagadh, Bantwa and Visavadar Branches.	0—1—6	Do.
(*c*) ,, Vadal	0—0—9	Do.
(*d*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those on the Porbandar line ...	0—0—2	Do.
(*e*) ,, Dhoraji	0—1—0	Do.
(*f*) ,, stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(6) Sugarcandy:—		
(*a*) ,, all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Bantwa and Visavadar Branches	0—2—7	Do.
(*b*) ,, Stations beyond Jetalsar except those between Supedi and Porbandar. ...	0—0—6	Do.
(*c*) ,, Supedi to Porbandar....	0—1—0	Do.
(*d*) ,, Jetalsar	0—2—0	Do.
(7) Cocoanuts:—		
(*a*) ,, all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Bantwa and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—9—9	Per 1000 cocoanuts.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. AS. PS	On weight or value or number.
(*b*) Booked to Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—2—0	Per 1000 cocoanuts.
(*c*) ,, stations between Supedi and Porbandar...	Free.	
(8) Yarn and cotton twist:—		
(*a*) ,, all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Sorath Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	1-12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(*b*) ,, Bantwa and Manavadar	0—8—0	
(*c*) ,, Jetalsar and beyond	0—4—0	Do.
(9) Timber:—		
(*a*) ,, all stations from Veraval to Vadal Bantwa and Visavadar Branches. ...	1—9—0	Do.
(*b*) ,, Jetalsar and beyond	0—8—0	Do.
(10) Piece-goods:—		
(*a*) ,, all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Sorath Vanthli and Visavadar Branch	0-14—0	Do.
(*b*) ,, Bantwa and Manavadar	0- -7—0	Do.
(*c*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar.....	0 —4—0	Do.
(*d*) ,, stations between Supedi and Porbandar...	Free.	
(11) Cotton seeds:—		
(*a*) ,, all stations from Veraval to Vadal Bantwa and Visavadar Branches.	0—0 6	Per Railway maund.
(*b*) ,, Jetalsar and stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar	0—0—3	Do.
(*c*) ,, stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(12) Betelnuts:—		
(*a*) ,, all stations from Veraval to Lushala	0—3—3	Do.
(*b*) ,, Junagadh, Visavadar Branch Shahpur and Sorath Vanthali, Manavadar and Bantwa.	0—3—0	Do.
(*c*) ,, Vadal	0—2—6	Do.
(*d*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except Jetpur and those between Supedi and Porbandar.....	0—1—0	Do.
(*e*) ,, Jetpur	0—0—3	Do.
(*f*) ,, stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(13) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, chinaware, glassware, earthenware, cutlery, all kinds of seeds (except til and cotton seeds) silk, oil and miscellaneous articles:—		
(*a*) ,, all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Sorath-Vanthli and Visavadar Branch	1-12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared
(*b*) ,, Jetalsar and beyond	0—4—0	Do.
(*c*) ,, Stations Bantwa and Manavader:—		
(*a*) all kinds of seeds (except til and cotton seeds) oil and miscellaneous articles ...	1-12—0	Do.
(*b*) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, chinaware, glassware, earthenware and cutlery	0—8—0	Do.
(*c*) Silk	0—7—0	Do.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. AS. PS	On weight or value or number.
(14) *Attar*, printed books, used household articles, old bags, *khâro* (used for washing), Chorwad stone, gold, silver, British currency and private furniture for Europeans.	Free.	
(15) Snuff:—		
(*a*) ,, all stations from Veraval to Vadal Bantwa and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—3—0	Per Railway Maund
(*b*) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0— 0—9	Do.
(*c*) ,, all stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
All goods booked to Rajkot Junction, Rajkot para and any station on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railway " Free."		

Appendix XXVII.

Statement showing the rate of customs duty on goods through-booked to Bombay via Veraval.

Name of export articles.	Rate. Rs. As. P.	On weight or value or number.
(1) § Cotton full pressed, ½ pressed, and dhocras, borries or loose:—		
a Booked from Amreli, Chital and Kunkavav.	Free.	
b „ Lunidhar, and stations between Jetalsar and Ribda...	0—0—3	Per Railway maund.
c „ Stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar (excepting for full pressed cotton).	0—0—3	Do.
d „ Any stations from Junagadh to Veraval, Bantwa, and Visavadar Branches except cotton from Batwa, Sardargadh and Manawadar.	0—1—5	Do.
e „ Any other station...	Free.	
f Full pressed cotton booked from any station from Dhoraji and Porbandar.	Free.	
g Cotton from Vadal pressed at Shahpur.... ...	0—1—0	Do.
h Do. Do Kutiyana Do. at presses near stations of Junagadh Railway with press Managers' certificate.	Free.	
i Cotton from Vadal	0—1—0	Do.
j Cotton from Jetpur, Gondal and surrounding villages pressed at any stations on this line with certificates from press Manager.	0—0—3	Do
k Cotton Bales from Batwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh full pressed at presses on this line with certificates from press Manager.	0— 2—6	Per bale F. P.
l Cotton from Junagadh (excepting Bilkha and Ranpur) cotton pressed at Junagadh press with press Manager's certificate.	0—0—5	Per Railway maund.
(2) Grain of all kinds and til seeds:—		
a From Rajkot para and beyond.	Free.	
b „ Jetalsar, Jetpur, and stations on the Jetalsar Rajkot Junction section up to Ribda (excepting wheat from Gondal).	0—0—2	Do.
c „ all stations from Vadal to Veraval (except wheat from Lushala, Keshod and Malia Hatina for which the duty is 6 pies per maund) and Bantwa and Visavadar branches.	0—1—0	Do.
d „ all stations from Vavdi on the Dhola Ju. section and from Dhoraji on the Porbandar section.	Free.	
e „ wheat from Gondal.....	Free.	
f „ Do from Bagasra and its surrounding villages from Visavadar under Vahivatdar's certificate.	Free.	
(3) Wool:—		
a Booked from Gondal, Kunkavav, Rajkot para, and beyond.	Free.	
b „ Dhoraji.....	0—1—0	Do.
c „ all stations between Upleta and Porbandar...	Free	

d Booked from all stations from Vadal to Veraval, Bantwa and Visavadar branches	0—2—9	Per Railway maund.
e „ Jetalsar and all other stations....	0—0—8	Do.
(4) Copper, brass, tin and bell metal manufactured:—		
a „ stations from Vadal to Veraval, Bantwa and Visavadar branches.	0—2—0	Do.
b „ Jetalsar and other stations.	0—1—0	Do.
c „ Rajkot para and beyond.	Free.	
(5) Ghee.....	0—1—0	Do.
(6) Castor seeds:—		
a „ Jetalsar, Nawagadh and Virpur... ...	0—0—4	Do.
b „ Gondal and stations beyond	Free.	
c „ stations from Kunkavav to Jetpur..... ...	0—0—5	Do.
d „ Lunidhar and stations beyond on the Dhola Ju. section.....	Free.	
e „ stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar.....	Free.	
f „ stations from Vadal to Veraval (except Lushala, Keshod and Malia Hatina), and Bantwa and Visavadar branches.....	0—1—0	Do.
g „ Lushala, Keshod and Malia Hatina.	0—0—6	Do.
(7) Oil.	0—0—6	Do.
(8) Other goods:—		
a „ Jetalsar and stations beyond on the Dhola Jn. and Jetalsar-Rajkot section upto Ribda...	0—8—0	Per Rs. 100 Value declared.
b „ stations from Vadal to Veraval Bantwa and Visavadar branches.....	1—9—0	Do.
c „ stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar...	0—4—0	Do.
All goods from Rajkot para, Rajkot Jn. and stations on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railway	Free.	

§ Junagadh State customs duty on Kuppas (cotton with seeds) and loose cotton booked from stations beyond Jetalsar Junction to be ginned and pressed in factories situated at stations on the Junagadh Railway and through booked from there to Bombay Harbour via Veraval dock should on production of a certificate from the press Manager, be charged at the same rate as the duty on cotton through booked direct from stations beyond Jetalsar Junction.

Appendix

Statement showing the rates of customs duty at

EXPORT TARIFF.	
Names of articles.	Rate.
Full pressed cotton from stations between Vadal and Veraval...	Rs. 0–14—4 per *khandi*.
Do. from Manavadar Bantwa, and Sardargadh.....	„ 0—2—6 per bale.
Do. from Jetalsar and beyond.....	„ 0—3—4 per *khandi*.
Loose cotton imported by sea and exported after being full-pressed...	„ 0—3—4 „
Three-fourth or half-pressed cotton from stations between Vadal and Veraval... ...	„ 1—2—4 „
Do. from Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh...	„ 0—2—6 per bale.
Do. from Jetalsar and beyond...	„ 0—4—1 per *khandi*.
Cotton from Dhoraji...	Free.
Ghee if brought to Veraval by road...	Rs. 0—6—0 per Railway maund.
Do. Do. by rail... ...	„ 0—4—0 „
Fire-wood...	5 *per cent.* on declared value.
Chunam.....	Rs. 0—1—6 per *khandi*.
Chorwad stone.....	„ 1—0—0 per 100 stones.
Bidi leaves.....	„ 0—3—0 per *dhokdi* (bundle).
Wheat and castor seed booked from Malia, Keshod and Lushala...	„ 0—0—6 per Railway maund.
Other goods generally if booked from stations between Jetalsar and Veraval...	2 *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. beyond Jetalsar...	1 „ „
Octroi-paid goods...	½ „ „
Onion, Til seeds and Castor seeds.	$1\frac{9}{16}$ „ „
Horses :—	
Above 14 hands in measure...	Rs. 5—0—0 per each.
Under „ „	„ 2—0—0 „

XXVIII.

Veraval for locally booked goods.

IMPORT TARIFF.

Names of articles.	Rate.
Piece-goods (booked to Jetalsar and beyond).....	$\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. (booked to stations between Veraval and Vadal)...	$\frac{7}{8}$,,
Grain, sugar, jaggery, coir, yarn, cocoanuts and betelnuts (if booked to Jetalsar and beyond).....	$\frac{7}{8}$,,
Attar, books, old furniture, empty cases, gunny bags, Chorwad stone, *Kharo* (from Jafrabad), gold and gold ornaments, British and Junagadh coins...	Free.
Silver and silver ornaments (from British ports).....	Free.
Do. (from other than British ports)	5 *per cent.* on declared value.
Bombil fish...	$1\frac{1}{4}$ anna per 1000.
Other goods generally...	$1\frac{9}{16}$ *per cent.* on declared value.
Coal	2 annas per ton.
Any goods for Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh...	1 *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. for Kutiyana...	$\frac{9}{16}$,,

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JUNAGADH STATE

FOR THE

YEAR 1914-15.

JUNAGADH:
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CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Physical aspect.

The State of Junagadh, as mentioned in previous reports, lies in the south-western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 24°44′ and 21°53′ north latitude and 70° and 72° east longitude, with the Halar Division of the Province as its northern boundary, and Gohelwad Prant on its east. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. It has 16 ports, of which the principal is Verawal. The capital town of Junagadh is situated on the slope of the famous Girnar Hills, the peaks of which rise to a height of 3,660 feet above sea level whence fine views of the sacred shrine of the Datar can be obtained. To the south-west of the Girnar Hills lies the extensive forest of Gir, which supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian lion.

Map.

2. The attached map shows the headquarters of the Revenue Divisions of the State, the principal ports and rivers and lines of Railway including those opened for traffic during the year under report, and other important details.

Area.

3. The area of the State is 3,283 square miles.

Population.

4. The population of the State is 4,34,222 souls, of which 88,130 are Mahomedans, 3,38,258 Hindus, 7,120 Jains, while 714 are of other castes.

Revenue and expenditure.

5. The total revenue of the State for the year was Rs. 46,83,358 exclusive of the alienated revenue amountiug to Rs. 8,88,701 whilst the expenditure amounted to Rs. 37,39,845.

Tribute paid and received.

6. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 annually to the Paramount Power and a Peshkashi of Rs. 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar; on the other hand, the State of Junagadh receives tribute from 134 States. This tribute, styled Zortalbi, amounts to Rs. 92,421, of which the largest item of Rs. 22,858 is paid by Bhavnagar. It is recovered and paid to this State through the Agency, at a charge of 25 per cent on account of expenses of collection, under treaty engagement.

Principal articles of production and manufacture.

7. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajri, juwar, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugarcane, cereals, grass, timber, stone, castor-seed, &c. while those of manufactures are ghee, molasses, sugar candy, copper and brass ware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hard ware, leather, &c.

Important events of the year.

The outbreak of war:

8. The great European War which broke out during the current year, has over-shadowed all other events and its progress is followed with breathless attention. This stupendous conflict has evoked an outburst of extraordinary loyalty to the British Throne and has cemented the attachment of India to British ideals. In no corner of the vast Empire of Great Britain is the war without infinite meaning and no sphere of interest or industry is left unaffected by it. The Nawabs of Junagadh have ever been conspicuous by their loyalty to the British Government, and throughout the State of Junagadh all classes have shown a similar cordial response. The attitude of Turkey in joining the enemy cause has been appreciated at its proper value, and the "Farman" issued throughout this State in the name of His Highness the Nawab Saheb was uniformly welcomed as the spontaneous expression of the Mahomedan population, headed by the Amirs of the State.

Durbar contributions.

9. The Minor Nawab Saheb himself has volunteered a contribution to the Ajmere College Fund from his own pocket money and has undertaken in addition a monthly subscription during the period of the War. On behalf of the Durbar the following cash contributions have been made to Relief Funds or other patriotic movements:—

Rs. 25,000	Subscription to the Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund ;
„ 5,000	Subscription to the Bombay Women's Relief Fund ;
„ 27,000	Subscription to the Motor Ambulance Fleet, as a gift from the Kathiawar States to His Majesty the King Emperor.

Other contributions.

10. A signalling party of seven men fully equipped has been sent to the front from the Imperial Service Lancers of this State.

11. Horses of the Imperial Service Lancers were also placed at the disposal of the British Government, and 18 animals valued at about Rs. 10,800 were selected for war service. In addition 25 horses have been taken over for the British Government and are being trained and maintained free of charge by the State for Government purposes.

12. Several large and commodious tents worth some 5,000 Rupees are being presented to Government for hospital use.

13. A special grant of Rs. 3,000 has been sanctioned and other

special arrangements made to promote recruiting, and a small number of recruits has been enlisted for service.

14. A series of war lectures has been arranged and is proving popular.

War Relief Fund.

15. Turning now to Relief Funds, a sum of Rs. 47,000 has already been collected in this State and remitted to the Bombay Branch of the Imperial War Relief Fund, and subscriptions are still coming in. A local centre of the Women's branch of the same Fund has also been opened as the Junagadh State branch, and as a result about Rs. 8,395 in cash and a large number of sewn and knitted articles, comforts and other gifts was forwarded to Bombay uptill February 15th 1915, and work is still in progress.

It should be particularly emphasized that in connection with these Funds no sort of pressure was used; contributions in money and kind were purely spontaneous and due to personal identification with the great cause to be supported. Many small items of a few annas were received as individual tributes, and much unselfish endeavour has been shown by donors and workers on behalf of these Funds. On the whole, the response has been widespread and sincere throughout the State, though the present season has been markedly unfavourable for all classes.

Special enactments.

16. Special measures have been taken promptly from time to time by Notification and Regulation to ensure conformity at Verawal Port and elsewhere throughout the State with special enactments and Ordinances of the Supreme Government in connection with the War. The extra burden of work involved has been cheerfully undertaken and well performed by local authorities.

The flood.

17. There was unprecedented and extraordinary rain in Junagadh and surrounding districts on 17th September, amounting in some places to nearly 20 inches within 20 hours, exceeding all recorded rainfall within memory. Fortunately no great loss of life occurred owing to prompt measures taken locally, but an enormous amount of damage was done to ripening crops. The loss in Bajri crop alone can be estimated at over 12 lakhs of Rupees. Many head of cattle, sheep and goats were swept away. A Railway Bridge embankment near Junagadh was eaten out by the flood in the Sonrekh River draining the Girnar range and was the scene of an accident; much earthwork elsewhere on the Bilkha and Wanthali Railway lines was totally demolished, and the position at the confluence of the Ozat and Uben, along the Ozat and Hiran rivers and the Bhader River

near Kutiana, was for some time extremely critical. Much damage was done to cultivated fields, roads, houses, and property, rendering prompt assistance necessary in the affected centres; the measures taken were, however, satisfactory, and it is matter for congratulation that so few lives were lost in this unprecedented downfall. One future benefit also is secured in the shape of replenished water supply in wells, which since the great famine of 1899 has remained at a low ebb. Certificates etc. were publicly distributed at local centres by the Administrator to those officials and persons who rendered signal services at the time of the flood.

Branch line opened.

18. The small extension of the branch Railway line from Shapur beyond the present terminus of Bantwa to Saradia, 6 miles from Kutiana, was virtually completed during the year and will soon be opened for all traffic. Work on the causeway over the Bhadar River at Kazi Thepda in connection with this scheme is now in progress.

Minor Chief's Return.

19. The return of the Minor Nawab Saheb with his companion from England in April last was the occasion of much rejoicing in Junagadh. He was met at the Railway Station by the Administrator, the leading officials and Amirs, and a garden party was given next afternoon in honour of the event.

Officers' distinctions.

20. During the year under report three State Officials had the honour to receive titles from Government. Rao Bahadur Anant Sadashiv Tambe became a member of the Imperial Service Order, Mr. Keshavlal Girdharlal Trivedi a Rao Bahadur and Mr. Gulam Rasoolkhan Ghauskhan a Khan Saheb. These titles were earned by extraordinary efforts during a critical period of Administration. Rao Bahadur A. S. Tambe has been Huzur Assistant since the beginning of this period and has earned the respect and affection of all classes by his devotion to duty, uprightness and sincerity during a long career in Political employ, and successive Administrators have constantly borne complete testimony to his fitness for this high distinction. Mr. Keshavlal G. Trivedi has shown great tact and ability in the reorganization of the Revenue Department involving, amongst many reforms, introduction of the vighoti system, revision of custom rates and purification of establishment, whilst during the scarcity year of 1911 his efforts were equal to a period of great emergency. Commanding Officer of the I. S. Lancers, Mr. Gulam Rasulkhan, has done much to improve discipline and efficiency in the unit, and during the scarcity year rendered specially meritorious service in collection and despatch of over 4 crores of lbs. of fodder from the Gir, a task previously unattempted and resulting in enormous bene-

fit to the whole province by preservation of valuable cattle. This concurrence of three distinctions in one State among the honours list of June 1914 is an unprecedented event which was most warmly welcomed by the public of Junagadh State, and the special thanks of this Darbar are due to Government for such a signal recognition of our efforts.

The Ruler and His Family.

21. The State continued to be in charge of the Administrator, on behalf of the Minor Chief. The Office of the Administrator remained with me throughout the year.

The Minor Chief.

22. The Minor Nawab Saheb Mahabatkhanji Rasulkhanji is the only surviving son of H. H. the late Nawab Saheb. As stated above, he returned from England in April 1914 in charge of Captain Lang and was met in Bombay by his new Tutor and Guardian Captain Bell. After a brief stay in Junagadh he proceeded to Verawal for the hot weather and in due course he and his companion were entered at the Mayo College in Ajmer, where a bungalow was taken over for residence in charge of Captain Bell. In December last, however, Captain Bell to our general regret reverted to Military service owing to the imperative exigencies of the great war, and was replaced by Mr. H. A. W. Bladen who had recently taken up important work in our Educational Department. Mr. Bladen has now been definitely appointed as Tutor and Guardian and remained in charge till the close of the current year. It is fitting to take this opportunity to renew the sincere thanks of this Durbar to Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Owen for their unselfish and unremitting care of the Minor Chief. His visit to England was more than justified by the excellent results which were so freely acknowledged on all sides. Improvement in physique and mental and moral development was most noticeable, and continued progress at Mayo College gives grounds for much satisfaction. The efforts of Captain Bell deserve our special acknowledgments, whilst Mr. Bladen has devoted himself entirely to the best interests of his charge. Part of the Christmas holidays was spent under canvas at Keshod, where the Minor Chief was introduced to district life at one of our leading centres, and spent some pleasant days with European guests in camp. At Ajmer the Minor Chief with his companion has settled down to the routine of college life and is being steadily trained for the career of high responsibility that awaits him.

23. It is satisfactory to report that the health of Her Highness Ashabibi Saheb has shown considerable improvement during the year. Mrs. Ashby, Lady Companion to Her Highness, left Junagadh for England in April 1915 and her absence will be much felt.

24. The death has to be recorded with regret of His Highness the late Nawab Saheb's daughter, Bima Shri Jan Bakhte, who married into the Bantwa house and resided with her husband in Junagadh. Suitable provision was made for her dependants.

25. Death removed two leading men also during the past year. Vizier Bahauddinbhai Hasambhai C. I. E. had been a notable figure in Junagadh for half a century and carried through by his personal energy and force of character, several beneficent schemes. His name will long be remembered for his generous and capable spirit. On his death his property passed to the State, which provided fittingly for his adopted son, attendants and personal servants.

Aba Salam Bin Saleh Hindi was a leading Inamdar and Amir of the State and a loyal Jemadar of the local Arab Sibandi. He was always ready to assist charitable movements and will be much missed.

Ladies' Club.

26. The Ladies' Club continued to do beneficial work in bringing together wives of officials, Amirs, and gentry of the town.

Donations.

27. The following donations were made during the year:—

Rs.	27,000	Motor ambulance corps.
„	25,000	Imperial Indian War Relief Fund.
„	10,800	The value of 18 horses given to the British Government as a gift for war purposes.
„	5,000	Female Branch of the Imperial War Relief Fund.
„	6,000	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
„	6,000	Past Kumars Association, Rajkot.
„	5,000	Malia Dharamshala.
„	500	Sorath Cricket Club.
„	500	Waddington Memorial Fund.
„	500	St. John Ambulance Society, Junagadh Centre.
Rs.	86,300	

Distinguished Visitors.

28. In addition to the Agent to the Governor, whose visit was the occasion for an official reception, other guests during the current year included the Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, the Political Agents Jhalawad, Sorath and Halar Prants, the Principal Rajkumar College, the Agency Surgeon and Agency Police Superintendent, the Post Master General Mr. Sams and Deputy Post Master General Bombay, the Commissioner of Police Baroda State, Mr. E. Fraser Manager of the Gondal Porbandar Railway, Major Hogg Recruiting Officer, Mr. Anderson Member of the Railway Board, and the Political Secretary Mr. Robertson with Mrs. Robertson, both of whom were gladly welcomed again to Junagadh State.

The members of the Rajkot, Kathiawar, Sorath and Porbandar High School cricket teams paid us a visit, and parties from Ahmedabad and Nariad High Schools also came to see the interesting sights of Junagadh.

29. The relations of Junagadh with the Paramount Power and neighbouring States continued to be cordial and friendly, and several interstatal disputes were brought to an amicable settlement, during the year under report. *Relations with British Government and neighbouring States.*

30. A list of principal officers of the State, showing changes in the personnel of the Administration, is appended (Appendix I). *Personnel of the Administration.*

31. During the year the Administrator made the following tours: — *Administrator's tour in the district.*

During June 1914 Verawal and Prabhas Patan were inspected.

Between 20th November 1914 and 27th January 1915, Verawal, Patan, Una, Sasan, Visavadar, Nawagadh, Vanthali, Kutiana, Keshod, Malia, and Bhesan Mahals were in turn inspected, and during this tour the Administrator camped at the following places:-

Verawal, Dhamlej, Kanakia, Una, Gadhada, Jamvala, Madhavpur, Sasan, Visavadar, Nawagadh, Vanthali, Keshod, Kutiana, Malia, Vadal and Bhesan.

Owing to war conditions, it was necessary to avoid a prolonged absence from Head quarters. But only Shil, Nageshri, and Bherai, which were fully inspected last year, remained unvisited. Special attention was paid to areas which had suffered from the recent flood, and opportunity has offered at Verawal for frequent visits to the projected Harbour improvements scheme, which was started during the year under report. Questions regarding the alignment of the newly projected Railway schemes were also considered on the spot.

At each Mahal centre, local needs were discussed and intended measures explained, and several beneficent schemes were started on their way. It is satisfactory to find that the cultivating and merchantile classes are generally contented and appreciative of improved methods and of the efforts being made for development of local resources.

On the 23rd January 1915 the Administrator went to Bombay in connection with State business and returned to Junagadh on 30th January 1915.

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CHAPTER II.—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Administrative Divisions.

32. There was no change in the constitution of the Land Revenue Department during the period under report. The territorial divisions remained the same except that a few villages were transferred from one Mahal to another and three alienated villages reverted to the State during the year. The area afforested last year is being surveyed by the Forest Department and the exact area will be ascertained hereafter.

The Wahiwatdar of Junagadh who also did the Forest work of the Girnar has been relieved of the latter charge for which a separate Officer has been appointed under the Forest Department. There was no other change except the usual transfers of the superior staff.

Inspection of the Mahal offices and the Daftars of the Talatis shows a marked improvement in the working of the subordinate staff who are obtaining a grasp of the Revenue and Account Codes. The system of Departmental Examinations has created a stimulus and raised the tone of the subordinate service. Every effort is being made to raise the standard of efficiency, but the material available for recruitment is disappointing.

The State consists of 499 Khalsa villages (including 24 villages and Nesses in the Forest) and 335 villages belonging to Bhayats, Girasias, &c. Of the above, two villages were newly established during the year of report.

The State has been divided into 13 Mahals grouped into 3 Divisions, each of which is in charge of an Assistant Revenue Officer for the purposes of general administration. Two Wahiwatdars perform magisterial duties in addition to their revenue work.

The appointment of a sub-overseer for executing minor departmental works in the Una Mahal has proved useful. Two more sub-overseers are needed for the other Mahals and will be appointed when prospects are more favourable, since maintenance and supervision of State buildings in Mahals and villages require the care of wholetime subordinates in each Division.

Reforms.

33. A large number of small but important reforms were introduced during the year of report to facilitate general progress and afford relief in various directions, as follows :—

Some provisions of the Land Revenue Code were amended and others interpreted on points arising in practical working.

The Jakat or Customs rules were again revised by a Special

Committee in order to simplify the system of levy in villages and Municipal towns. The Committee will meet in the coming monsoon to consider further improvement in the Rules.

The revised Maswadi rules have worked satisfactorily, but additional relief is needed in certain villages of Visavadar, Patan, Malia, Gir and Una Mahals.

To secure better breeding of agricultural cattle and horses, bulls are provided in all villages and Kathi stallions are to be stationed at selected centres for free service and for the organized preservation of this valuable breed : especial care will be taken to keep pedigree statistics.

The Encumbered Estate Rules have been thoroughly revised and published.

The practice of recovering village Police Varad from cultivators of certain Barkhalidars has been discontinued.

The execution of civil decrees against cultivators has been regularized so as to safeguard the interest of the State and the cultivators against inequitable attachments and it is hoped that this will be to the advantage of all concerned.

The settlement dues of some alienees which were found to be unreasonably heavy have been reduced; the accounts of the Babariawad Girassias have been cleared and the mode of collection of their dues has been modified.

Several shareholders who were hampered by joint khatas have been allowed to divide their holdings with responsibility for the lands in the possession of each, thus facilitating the collection of State dues.

The interests of Girassias in several villages held jointly with the State have been separated by amicable settlement.

Efforts were again made to improve cultivation by importing selected seeds of . bajro, cotton and groundnut and distributing them to cultivators. The cultivation of groundnut and Valukad bajro was a great success; but unhappily the disastrous floods swept away all ripened crops. Experiments will, however, be repeated next season. As regards cotton, liberal grants have been made for improving the type of seed to the exclusion of " mathio" which has led to deterioration in the quality of the soil and the condition of the cultivator. Best seed of "lalio" and "dhumad " varieties are being imported from selected stations and freely distributed all over the State for trial in the coming monsoon. The cultivators appear moreover to have realized the ill effect of the " mathio " variety and are anxious to substitute better varieties for it, wherever depth

and quality of soil permit. We look to a very real benefit from this experiment; but owing to the great war, the general planting of cotton has been purposely discouraged in favour of food crops.

Better ploughs and other implements of husbandry are imported and distributed to cultivators at reduced prices after practical demonstrations by experts at selected centres

A movement was made to extend the system of a Cooperative Store to certain other Mahals, but the idea had to be postponed for a more favourable season.

To remedy the very serious and increasing shortage of labour felt in several Mahals, special concessions have been announced in favour of the labouring classes (Ubhads).

The first Departmental Examination of the subordinate staff was held in the year of report, the result of which indicated that the system of Revenue and Financial accounts as also the Revenue and Account Codes, Circulars, and Standing Orders are being studied and grasped by degrees. It is hoped that an attempt will be made during the year to introduce tentatively in selected Mahals a simplified form of Day Book with subsidiary registers in place of the cumbrous record now demanding higher qualifications.

Revenue Survey. 34. The work of Revenue Survey has been in progress for several years and is now almost completed. Only six villages now remain to be surveyed owing chiefly to local disputes. The work of inspecting and putting up boundary marks was commenced during the year under report, with the result that in 9 Khalsa Villages of the Nawagadh Mahal and 7 of the Bhesan Mahal settlement of the boundaries of 3,436 fields in all was completed.

During the current year detailed survey operations were extended to 6 Khalsa and 2 Barkhala villages comprising an area of 11,745 A. 35 G. as against 35,989 A. 28 G. last year. Of the above area 7,737 A. and 10 G. were included in last report and consequently the net addition to the total area surveyed is 4,008 A. 25 G. making a total of 20,94,073 Acres 27 Gunthas of area surveyed. Out of this area 180 A. 2 G. having been transferred, there remains a net area of 20,93,893 Acres. 25 Gs. or 3271·7 Sq. Miles. As the total area of the State consists of 3,283 Sq. Miles, the unsurveyed portion is now reduced to 11·3 Sq. Miles only.

The detailed survey of Bhayal and Khimpadar villages which have lapsed to the State and that of the new villages

Anandpur and Umedpur is in progress. The remaining villages cannot be surveyed on account of local disputes as stated above.

City Survey.

35. The towns of Junagadh, Wanthali, Kutiana, Verawal, Patan, and Una have been ordered to be brought under the City Survey regulations, to which Malia has now been added. Progress was so slow that an additional Officer has been appointed for Mahal Gharbheni during the year, and it is contemplated to sanction four extra surveyors in the coming budget.

During the year under report 40 circles comprising 1,430 buildings were measured in the town of Junagadh. The total area dealt with was 35 acres 17 Gunthas as against 52 Acres 35 Gunthas in the preceding year: 827 maps were prepared and sent to the Enquiry Officer as against 312 in the past year.

Land Tenures.

36. Before the Administration the lands of this State were held on different tenures of which the following six were the principal:—

I **Bhagami Tenure** i. e. only a share in the produce in the land.

II **Bhagbatai Tenure** i. e. Vaje and Vero, a certain share of the produce as Vaje and cash per Bigha as Vero.

III **Bhagbatai with Jansi Vighoti** i. e. Vaje and Vero and in certain crops Vero plus cash assessment on account of the produce per Bigha instead of share in kind as Vaje.

IV **Vighoti Tenure.**

V **Vighoti plus special cash levy on certain Crops. e. g.** Sugarcane.

VI **Udhad Tenure.** i. e. cash in place of Vaje and Vero fixed per Bigha or Santi (Khatabandhi) without any regular classification of land.

The Vighoti System.

37. The advantages of the introduction of the Vighoti system have been dwelt upon at length in past reports. On the introduction of this system numerous resignations were presented and were cheerfully accepted; but it is gratifying to learn that more than half of the lands thus relinquished has been again taken up by paying Nazarana, whilst the rest is expected to be taken up shortly. Indeed, the system soon won general acceptance and it is now warmly appreciated. Since large areas were formerly held nominally and were relegated to grazing, there has been no net loss to the State and the economic influence is highly stimulating. No greater testimony to the fairness and moderation of Vighoti rates could be had than

its effect in a really poor season like the present, when a great strain was placed on the new system. Taking the State as a whole, it can safely be said that cultivators are now endeavouring to cultivate all their holdings and to improve them in every direction. Richer crops are sown on a large scale. New wells are being dug and the area under sugarcane plantation is remarkably increasing. In several Mahals also, culturable land lying waste since the famine of St. 1956 has been brought under the plough owing to the introduction of cash assessment. Induced by the advantages of the system some Inamdars also have introduced it in their villages.

As expected last year, the work of Vighoti operations was satisfactorily completed before the close of the year, the following Mahals being brought under assessment during the period under report:—

Name of Mahal.	Number of Villages.
(1) Kutiana.	Whole.
(2) Shil	Whole.
(3) Visavadar.	Whole.
(4) Gir.	Whole.
(5) Una.	65 villages.
(6) Babariawad.	1 village.
(7) Patan.	7 villages.
(8) Junagadh.	2 villages.
(9) Wanthali.	2 villages.

Individual complaints against mistakes in classification and pitch of assessment were carefully investigated and disposed of by the superior staff.

The Barkhali Department.

38. The administration of the Barkhali Department remained with the Chief Revenue Officer throughout the year. At the end of the foregoing year the areas of lands held by Mulgirassias, Bhayats and Alienees were as under:—

1. Mulgirassias.	2,29,630
2. Bhayats.	57,233
3. Other Alienees.	3,70,008
Total	6,56,871 Acres.

Out of the land held by Mulgirassias, 146 Acres 33½ Gunthas were settled or sold in the year under report, leaving 2,29,483 Acs. 34 Gs. in their possession. Similarly, the land held by Alienees is reduced by 8,803 Acs. 39¾ Gs. as under:—

Deducted	246—4	Purchased by the State.
	8,866–14¾	Lapsed to the State.
	9,112–18¾.	

Added	108-19	By correction of measurement;
	63—6½	By separation of interests ;
	136-33½	By transfer from Girassias.
	308-19	

No change occurred in the area of land held by Bhayats.

Boundary Settlement.

39. No boundary settlement was effected during the year under report, but 349 jurisdictional marks or stones between the villages of this State and those of adjoining States or Talukas were rectified or replaced. Of these marks, 24 were situated on the boundaries of Baroda, 20 of Porbandar, 11 of Gondal, 18 of Manavadar, 20 of Vadia, 230 of Jetpur and the rest of minor Talukas.

Collection of Land Revenue.

40. The sub-joined table shows the realizations under the principal heads of Land Revenue for the St. Year 1970 ending 31-8-14, as compared with those of the preceding year:—

Head of receipts.	Samvat 1969.	Samvat 1970.	Increase.	Decrease.
1 Cash assessment Vaje or State share of the field produce in kind.	23,43,825	21,84,948	0	1,58,877
2 Vero and other cash rates.	1,12,436	1,14,759	2,323	0
3 Produce of stone quarries and land	89,011	1,51,010	61,999	0
Total...	25,45,272	24,50,717	0	94,555

It will be seen from the above figures that during the year under report the receipts under the first head viz. cash assessment and Vaje, fell from Rs. 23,43,825, to Rs. 21,84,948 showing a decrease of Rs. 1,58,877. This fall is mainly due to the introduction of cash assessment in place of Bhagbatai system in the rich Mahals of Keshod, Junagadh, Malia, &c. during the previous year, when the harvest was exceptionally bountiful, whereas our cash assessment is fixed on the average of 5 years' revenue. On the other hand, there is an appreciable increase of Rs. 61,999 and of Rs. 2,323 respectively under the third and second heads shown above. The development of the stone quarries at Dungarpur depends much upon Railway facilities and the demands of State buildings; but additional trucks have lately

been provided by the Railway Department and should enable the querulous demands of contractors to be more regularly met. There is an extensive market for this Dungarpur stone all over Central Kathiawar and the trade should prove increasingly good.

Customs.

41. Although the system of Jakat underwent further modification during the year under report in favour of consumers, the receipts under that head do not show a very serious fall. Including the duties levied at the towns of Junagadh and Verawal, the State realized Rs. 1,47,222 against 1,71,793, showing a decrease of Rs. 24,571. The system is being gradually modified and no longer hampers trade and local development.

Arrears.

42. According to Revenue accounts in the Mahals, the arrears under all heads at the end of the foregoing year amounted to Rs. 9,13,898 of which 1,02,870 were recovered during the year and 1,03,330 were remitted, leaving Rs. 7,02,698 as outstanding, to which may be added Rs. 60,465 on account of the year under report. These figures have not been harmonized with Huzur Accounts; but it is hoped that the appointment of a Tehsil Accountant recently sanctioned for the Huzur Account Office will be able to facilitate their clearance.

Extension of cultivation.

43. The approximate area of cultivable lands in Khalsa villages of the State according to the last returns, is 7,78,840 Acres out of which 5,71,176 was under cultivation and 2,07,664 remained waste. A large portion of the waste land is due to the natural effect of the Vighoti system in the Visavadar, Kutiana, Gir, and Shil Mahals during the year under report. On the other hand, in the Mahals which were brought under the system in previous years, large areas of land out of those relinquished have been taken up by cultivators in some cases on payment of Nazrano and more is likely to be taken up before the arrival of the monsoon. A large area in Una Mahal also will come under the plough when the Railway line penetrates in this direction.

Wards' Estates.

44. The supervision over Managed Estates remained with the Chief Revenue Officer throughout the year. In the beginning of the year, there were 19 estates under management with a revenue of Rs. 57,651-11-2, as under:—

		Revenue
14	Minors' Estates	Rs. 36,274-6-6
5	Others	Rs. 21,377-4-8
19		Rs. 57,651-11-2

During the year under report, two estates with revenue of Rs. 414 came under management and two yielding Rs. 871-7-0 were released, leaving 19 estates yielding an ag-

gregate revenue of Rs. 57,194-4-2 under management at the close of the year.

Education of Minors.

45. K. S. Murtujakhan of Ranpur having completed his studies at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, was sent to the Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun but was recalled owing to the abolition of the Cadet Corps in March last. Kumar Nijamatmadkhan, grandson of K. S. Sherkhanji of Ranpur, has been sent to the Talukdari School Godhra. Other minors are receiving suitable education locally.

Encumbered Estates.

46. There were 162 Encumbered Estates under management yielding a revenue of Rs. 86,344-0-10 at the commencement of the year: 7 Estates with a revenue of Rs. 2,571 were added and 7 Estates yielding a revenue of Rs. 7,235-9-4 were released, leaving a balance of 162 estates yielding Rs. 81,679-7-6 under management at the close of the year.

At the beginning of the year there were 107 Estates with aggregate liabilities of Rs. 2,30,821-11-9 for which liquidation schemes have been framed. Further schemes for 13 Estates were framed during the year, making a total of 120 estates. No estate was released during the year and at its close there were 120 estates with liabilities of Rs. 2,52,811-1-11 under management.

The total debts paid off during the year amounted to Rs. 12,761-0-7 against Rs. 25,574-0-7 paid in the previous year. The balance of liabilities of these estates at the close of the year, therefore, was Rs. 2,40,050-1-4.

Management of Wards and Encumbered Estates.

47. Draft revised rules for the management of Encumbered Estates have at length been published and are expected to come into force shortly.

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CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

Acts and regulations.

48. Appendix II shows the laws in force in the state, including those that were introduced during the year.

Military.

Composition and numerical strength.

49. The Military forces of the State now consist of:—

	Regular	Irregular	Total
Imperial Service Lancers.	100	0	100
City Sibandi.	0	167	167
Total	100	167	267

Cost of maintenance.

50. The expenditure on the I. S. Lancers (including that of the Lancers' Dispensary), amounted to Rs. 73,188 as compared with Rs 64,218 last year. The increase is chiefly due to the purchase of field service articles, the stationing of a portion of the Lancers at Verawal during the early months of the War in Europe for patrol duty and the reorganization of the unit on silledari lines.

Duties.

51. The I. S. Lancers are trained as regular cavalry. The duties of the City Sibandi are restricted to watch and ward as guards on State buildings, stores, &c., and as such they are a useful and reliable body of men.

Horses and ponies.

52. During the year under report 77 horses, 52 ponies, and 1 mule were maintained in the I. S. Lancers. The decrease in horses as compared with last year is due to the despatch on active service overseas, of seven signallers of the I. S. Lancers who have taken with them 7 horses, 4 ponies and 3 syces.

Nationality.

53. In the whole force there were during the year under report 263 Mahomedans and 4 Hindus.

Arms.

54. The Lancers are armed with Magazine Lee Enfield carbines, swords and lances; the City Sibandi carry match-locks and swords.

Inspection.

55. The Lancers were inspected 9 times by the Inspecting Officer.

General Remarks.

56. The unit has now been completely reorganized on silledari

lines and the experiment is so far successful. Owing to it better class recruits are obtained and the men have a personal interest at stake. Arrangements have been made to maintain the usual ledgers, but minor funds have not yet been started. The introduction of the scheme and general improvement in the unit owe much to the active advice of the Inspecting Officer Major Sarel.

Mention has already been made above of the contributions in men and horses and of maintenance of Imperial horses which are being trained in aid of the war under the untiring care of the Commandant Khan Saheb Gulam Rasulkhan.

Police.

57. Mr. H. Stanley was in charge as Superintendent of Police from 1st of April till 15th August and held joint charge with Mr. Boyd from that date till the 1st of September, from which date Mr. Boyd has been in charge.

Strength.

58. The sanctioned strength of the force was 838 Foot and 107 Mounted, there being an increase of 1 Inspector as compared with the previous year. There were 100 vacancies in the Foot and 36 in the Mounted branch at the end of the year under report.

It is as difficult as ever to procure recruits, the chief obstacle being the villagers' dislike of method and discipline and certain restrictions of liberty which are inevitable. The great demand for unskilled labour throughout the state with a corresponding rise in daily wages also accounts for the dearth of recruits.

Cost.

59. The cost of maintaining the force from Sept. 1st 1913 to August 31st. 1914 was Rs. 2,14,216, there being a saving of Rs. 42,109 from the sanctioned cost due to the large number of vacancies.

Arms.

60. Sanction to rearm the force with breech loading weapons has not yet been obtained. Only blank ammunition could be obtained from the Government Arsenal, so for ball ammunition the force is dependent on the supply in hand.

Nationality.

61. The force consisted of;-

610 Mahomedans.
197 Hindus.
2 Christians.

Education.

62. 285 men are reported to be literate.

Discipline.

63. 30 men were dismissed, 8 punished departmentally and 1 judicially.

These figures do not include departmental punishments for minor offences.

Buildings.

64. The new lines at Talala and alterations to the Visalvav Lines in the City as well as quarters at Sodhana and Dungarpur were completed during the year under report.

New lines at Shil are nearly finished, as are also those at Nageshri.

Lines have been started at Una and Fouzdar's quarters are under construction at Visawadar and Bhesan. It is hoped that lines at Vanthali may be begun next year.

Cognizable Crime.

65. There were 1,555 complaints of cognizable crime as against 1,278 in the previous year. These figures include 34 cases referred by Munsiffs to the Police for enquiry. The increase is principally under the head Ordinary thefts and Miscellaneous, and does not need any special remarks.

Of the 1,555 cases, 426 were classified as false or non-cognizable after enquiry by the Police; of the 1,129 remaining, 651 or 57% were sent for trial, of which 472 or 72% ended in conviction; 17 were still under trial at the end of the year; 46 cases were compounded, and 116 were acquitted, of which 101 were classified as non-cognizable or false. The figures show an improvement of 6% over last year's return.

As regards the remaining 478 cases, 337 were undetected and 95 are still pending enquiry with the Police, in 3 of which prima-facie cases have been sent for extradition of accused: 46 cases have been sent to the Magistrate for classification (15 undetected, 1 maliciously false and 30 not maliciously false), but orders have not yet been passed.

In connection with these cases 1,046 persons were arrested, of whom 990 were sent for trial. Of these, 610 were convicted, 84 were acquitted owing to cases being compounded and 250 were acquitted in other cases, while 45 were still under trial at the end of the year. While 263 persons more were arrested this year than last, the percentage of convictions to arrests remains the same.

Value of property stolen and percentage of recoveries.

66. The value of property stolen was Rs. 28,834, of which Rs. 12,616 worth was recovered or 43·7% as against 33·4% last year. Out of the Rs. 16,218 remaining to be recovered, Rs. 1,129 represents the value of stray cattle not yet found.

The marked improvement in the recovery of stolen property is due to the detection of three cases in which Rs. 4,000 were stolen, but it is satisfactory to note that though

the number of cases as compared with last year has increased, the amount of property stolen has slightly decreased.

67. The following table shows the efficiency of the Police in the usual form:— *Efficiency of the Police.*

Years.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.	Percentage of undetected to true cases.	Percentage of stolen property recovered.
1911–12	67	51	22	27
1912–13	73	56	28	31·7
1913–14	74	58	37	33·4
1914–15	73·7	58	32	43·7

The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried remains practically the same as last year, though the number of cases compounded rose from 22 to 46.

68. Of the 1,129 cases reported true by the Police, 101 were declared non-cognizable or false after trial. The remaining 1,028 true cases fall under the following heads:— *Classification of crime.*

Classification.	No of true cases reported	No. of cases convicted and pending trial.	Property stolen. Rs. AS PS.	Property recovered. Rs AS. PS.
Ordinary theft.	439	238	8,722—1–7	4,581—4–8
Cattle theft.	91	19	4,540–14–0	2,223—0–0
House breaking and theft.	220	93	14,531–13–7	5,074—6– ½
Robbery.	17	8	597—6–0	496—3–0
Culpable homicide.	4	3	...	...
Murder.	11	7	...	...
Miscellaneous.	246	139	442–11–0	325–11–6
Total	1,028	507	28,834–14–2	12,700—3–8½

There were 153 cases registered as cattle thefts, 85 of which were stray cattle cases and 68 actual thefts. Stray cattle cases remain upon the register as true undetected cattle thefts until the cattle are found, when the case is classified as false or non-cognizable unless there is evidence that a theft has been com-

mitted. In the 85 cases of cattle straying, animals valued at Rs. 4,126 were lost and at Rs. 2,897 were found. In true cattle theft cases, animals valued at Rs. 3,869 were stolen, and valued at Rs. 2,521 were recovered. There have been a few cases lately in which Adodyas and Dafers have been suspected ; but owing to the distance and rapidity with which these gangs travel, it is with great difficulty that any of them is secured.

There were 220 true complaints of house breaking, of which 92 were detected and ended in conviction, whilst 1 is still pending trial. The increase in detection under this head as compared with last year is satisfactory.

Several small robberies were committed in the Gir during November, and but for the good work done by the local Fouzdar, there was a likelihood of a gang being formed.

In connection with the detection of crime in the State, Rs, 437 have been paid in rewards to 30 men in the State Police, 19 men in the Village Police and to 11 of the outside public. Apart from this Rs. 1,200 have been received as rewards by the Police of this State in connection with crime elsewhere. The greater amount was received from the Baroda State in connection with the shooting of Ramwala Kathi, leader of a gang which was wanted for several murders and dacoities.

Mr. Amerchand P. Shah, the Deputy Superintendent, with other officers and a party from Head Quarters under Subedar Mahomed Munirkhan, did most creditable work in an encounter in the Girnar range with this outlaw Ramwala who was killed. Mr Dhiryashanker A. Chhaya, City Inspector, and Mr. Sadroodin Niyamutulla, Inspector Junagadh Division, dealt most satisfactorily with subsequent enquiries into crime committed by this gang.

It was gratifying to receive acknowledgment from the Baroda State of prompt co-operation in this matter by the Junagadh State Police, which deserves much credit for the same.

The remainder of the reward was received from the Gondal State for assistance given in connection with the enquiry into the Chiklya dacoity. Inspector Ahmed Hussen and Fouzdar Abdulla bin Umer were chiefly responsible for detection of this case.

The Fouzdar of Nageshri has done good work in keeping down cattle theft.

There were 285 accidental and unnatural deaths which have been classified as follows:—

Drowning	67
Snake bite	122
Suicide	21
Other causes	75
	285

The increase in drowning cases is partially due to the floods last September.

The following table shows the result of cases committed to the Sessions for trial and includes last year's pending cases:—

Nature of Crime.	Cases.				Accused.				
	Sent for trial.	Conviction.	Discharged.	Pending trial.	Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Under trial.
Murder.	13	5	4	4	23	23	6	8	9
Culpable Homicide.	5	4	1	0	8	8	5	3	0
Robbery.	5	5	0	0	11	11	11	0	0
Dacoity.	1	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	3
Miscellaneous.	21	17	4	0	26	26	20	6	0
Total...	45	31	9	5	71	71	42	17	12

Of the 4 pending murder cases, 1 will be classed as culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The dacoity is not a serious case, being of a technical nature.

69. Prosecution of cases has, on the whole, been well done by the prosecuting Jamadars but there are a few who require more experience. *Prosecution.*

The work in the Sessions Court has been particularly heavy this year and the Public Prosecutor deserves credit for his efforts.

70. The Village Police numbered 2,164 as against 2,160 during the previous year and were distributed as follows :— *Village Police.*

	Police Patels.			Pasaitas.			Grand Total.
	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	
Khalsa villages	35	350	385	643	53	696	1,081
Barkhala villages	328	28	356	576	45	621	977
Mangrol			25			81	106
Grand Total	363	378	766	1,219	98	1,398	2,164

Some excellent work has been done by certain individuals and as a whole they are efficient. In many villages it is impossible to get suitable local men and outside residents are apt to be absent without leave. Where outposts have been opened, however, this rarely occurs owing to stricter supervision.

General.

71. The Head Quarters of the Gir Mahal have been moved from Sasan to Talala and several villages were transferred from Veraval Police Station to Talala so that the Talala Police and Revenue jurisdiction now corresponds.

The Veraval Inspector's charge was found to be too large and has been divided. Veraval and Sutrapada have been allotted to one charge and Talala, Malia, Keshod and Sil to the other. This division was made from 1-12-14 and appears to be justified.

The work at Head Quarters continues to be satisfactory and discipline is improving, though overstaying leave is a very common fault.

Police sports are usually held at Head Quarters periodically after the rains, and the Police took part in the general sports held this year on the 10th February with marked success.

The Band continues in a fair state of efficiency, and new lines will shortly be built for them near Police Head Quarters.

Concluding remarks.

72. The force as a whole has been unusually hard-worked during the year and can show an improved record owing to Mr. Boyd's unceasing care and vigilance. If vacancies can be filled in both branches, the strain will be lightened. The newly appointed Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Amerchand P. Shah, is gaining valuable experience, and the Head Quarters staff has maintained its record of zealous work. When lines have been provided at Vanthali and Gadhada and the Band are properly

housed, the chief need of comfortable quarters will be fairly supplied.

Criminal Justice.

Cases decided.

73. At the commencement of the year there was a balance of 55 undisposed of cases inclusive of 25 cases before the Mangrol Courts, as compared with 70 in the previous year, whilst 2,682 new cases were brought to trial against 2,315 in the previous year, showing an increase of 367 cases. The total number of cases to be dealt with by the Courts was, therefore 2,737 as against 2,385 of the last year. Of these 2,684 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 53 cases inclusive of 24 cases before Mangrol Courts at the close of the year.

Accused persons dealt with.

74. The Cases pending disposal at the close of the previous year involved 71 accused persons, and the new cases brought to trial during the year incriminated 4,196 persons against 3,851 in the previous year. The aggregate number of accused persons to be dealt with by the Courts was 4,267 as compared with 3,930 in the previous year, the increase being of 337 offenders. Of these 1,852 were discharged, 1,222 acquitted, 1,037 convicted, 57 committed, 4 died, and 18 were transferred, whilst the remaining 77 were under trial at the close of the year, as against 71 of the last year. Of the persons awaiting trial at the end of the year 53 were before the Junagadh Courts and 24 before Mangrol Courts.

Percentage of convictions.

75. The percentage of convictions, acquittals, and discharges was 24, 28 and 43 respectively as against 21, 38 and 37 of the previous year. Out of 4,196 accused persons brought to trial during the year 1,139 were arrested by the Police, 8 were arrested in the presence of Magistrates, 119 were produced on warrants, 2,906 on summonses and the remaining 24 appeared voluntarily.

Duration of trial.

76. The average duration of trials before the Criminal Courts was 5·5 days against 5·7 days last year.

Criminal Appellate Work.

Appellate work.

77. The total number of Appeals before the Courts during the year was 274 against 213 in the preceding year. Of these 266 appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 8 pending disposal at the close of the year. The percentage of appeals in which the decisions of the Lower Courts were reversed was 14 against 21 last year. The average duration of appeals was 19 days against 17 last year.

Civil Justice.

Suits for disposal.

78. At the beginning of the year there was a balance of 441 undecided cases against 557 at the beginning of the previous year, and 4,250 suits were filed during the year against 5,135 of the last year. The aggregate number of suits before the Courts for disposal was, therefore, 4,691 against 5,692 last year.

The following summary contrasts the file, disposal and pending balance of Original Civil Suits during this year with the figures of the previous year:—

	1913–14.	1914–15.
Number of suits pending at the commencement of the year.	557	441
Number of suits filed during the year, received by transfer or on demand.	5,135	4,250
Total.	5,692	4,691
Disposed of.	5,251	4,342
Pending at the close of the year.	441	349

Out of 349 suits pending at the end of the year, 319 were of less than one year's duration and 30 of one year and above as against 34 in the previous year. There were 9 suits before the Courts in *forma pauperis*, of which 6 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3 cases.

Value of suits.

78. The total value of suits filed in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction was Rs. 5,47,519 as contrasted with Rs. 6,12,134 in the previous year. The value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 5,40,841 against Rs. 5,88,651 last year. The money suits alone covered 78 percent. of the aggregate value of the suits decided during the year. These suits varied in value from 1 Rupee to Rs. 28,215. The average value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 104 against 119 and of the suits disposed of Rs. 124 against Rs. 112 last year.

Exparte Suits.

80. The number of suits decided *exparte* was 693 or 6·3 percent. of the total number of decisions, against 930 or 17 percent. in the previous year. The pecuniary value of *exparte* decrees was Rs. 57,925 against Rs. 69,469 last year. Of the *exparte* decisions, 670 were for the Plaintiffs and 23 for

the Defendants, against 906 and 24 respectively in the preceding year.

Contested and uncontested claims.

81. The number of contested claims disposed of during the year was 2,040 of the value of Rs. 1,89,158, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 2,216 of the value of Rs. 1,60,082. Of the decisions in contested suits 1,620 were for the Plaintiffs and the remaining 420 were for the Defendants against 1,870 and 346 last year.

Average duration.

82. The number, average value, and average duration of contested and uncontested suits for 1913-14 and 1914-15 are compared below:—

Civil suits.	1913-14.			1914-15		
	No.	Average value. Rs.	Average duration Days.	No.	Average value Rs.	Average duration Days.
Contested.	2,216	157	87	2,040	106	72
Uncontested.	930	92	26	693	83	22

Miscellaneous.

83. 463 miscellaneous cases were before the Courts for disposal against 349 of the last year. Of these, 409 as compared with 285 in the preceding year, were disposed of, leaving a balance of 54 cases against 64 of the last year.

Civil Appellate Work.

Appeals disposed of.

84. 403 Civil Appeals were filed during the year against 491 last year. Including the balance of the previous year the number of appeals for disposal was 587 against 662 in the preceding year. Of these, 437 appeals were decided during the year, against 478 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 150 appeals pending against 184 of the last year.

In 64 out of 100 cases under appeal the decisions of the Lower Courts were maintained.

Value of appeals.

85. The value of the appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 1,10,998 against Rs. 94,434 in 1913-14 and the value of those disposed of was Rs. 37,279 against Rs. 58,475 in the previous year.

Average Duration.

86. The following is the average duration of Civil appeals before the Courts (including Mangrol) for the last three years:—

	Months.	Days
1912–13	7	4½
1913–14	3	23
1914–15	4	20

Execution of decrees.

Execution of decrees.

87. The year opened with a balance of 2,005 unexecuted decrees and 5,526 new applications for execution were received during the year. The total number of applications for disposal by the Courts was, therefore, 7,531 against 10,736 last year. The following table shows how the applications were dealt with as compared with the figures for the previous year:–

Nature of disposal.	1913–14.	1914–15.
Cases in which satisfaction was obtained in full..	1,845	1,153
„ „ „ „ „ „ part....	3,237	2,378
„ „ „ not obtained at all...	3,075	2,374
„ struck off the file	574	390
Pending at the close of the year	2,005	1,236

284 Judgment debtors were arrested and 26 were actually imprisoned, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 7 and 4.

The Rajprakarni Court.

Work of the Rajprakarni Court.

88. 21 suits between Mul-Girasias and other Alienees were filed during the year in the Rajprakarni Court against 27 in the preceding year. Inclusive of the last year's balance the total number of such suits for disposal in the year under report was 56 against 62 in the preceding year, out of which 22 against 27 of the last year were disposed of, leaving a pending balance of 34 at the close of the year. The total value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 13,215–10–0 against Rs. 29,930–8–3, and of the suits disposed of was Rs. 46,429–4–10 against Rs. 28,185–4–0. In addition to this there were 27 suits before the Court during the year, in which the State was a defendant, against 20 in the preceding year. Out of these, 31 cases were disposed of against 20 last year, leaving a pending balance of 17 at the close of the year. There were also 46 miscellaneous cases before the Court during the year against 98 in

the preceding year, out of which 25 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 21 at the close of the year.

Heirship Cases

89. 2 cases of heirship and coparcenary were disposed of during the year out of a total of 7 cases, of which 4 were filed during the year. The balance of such cases at the close of the year was 5. At the commencement of the year the total number of applications for execution of decrees was 30, and 36 new applications were filed during the year, making a total of 66, out of which 29 were disposed of, leaving a pending balance of 37. The number of applications for execution disposed of in the previous year was 45 out of a total of 75.

Extradition.

Extradition.

90. During the year under report the State made extradition demands through the Political Agent in 19 cases involving 27 persons against 23 cases involving 33 persons last year, and all such demands were complied with. Of extradited persons 12 were convicted, 10 acquitted, and the remaining 5 were under trial. Under the existing arrangements extradition is regulated by the Indian Extradition Act, so far as the British Authorities and Baroda are concerned, while with the neighbouring Kathiawar States there is a reciprocal compact authorizing extradition demands for all offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Prisons.

Central Jail.

91. There are one Central Jail and 13 subordinate Jails in the State including one in Mangrol. The Central Jail, which is at Junagadh, is a spacious and substantial building with accommodation for about 300 prisoners.

Admissions.

92. The year under report opened with 176 convicts in the State Jails and 751 convicts were incarcerated in the course of the year, making a total of 927 convicts against 529, of whom 748 were released, 1 was hanged and 2 died, 2 were transferred to Ahmedabad Central Prison at Sabarmati and 2 to the Leper Asylum in Junagadh during the year under report, leaving 172 convicts in confinement at its close.

Proportion of admission to the free population.

93. Of the 751 new admissions 46 were old offenders. The proportion of admissions to the free population of the State was 1 to 604 against 1 to 1309 last year.

Nationality and sex of the convicts.

94. Of the convicts admitted in the Jails during the year there were:—

	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Total.
Males.	451	195	646
Females.	76	29	105
Total.	527	224	751

The daily average of prisoners.

95. The daily average number of convicts in the Jails during the year was 165 against 156, of under trial prisoners 35 against 32, and of the prisoners in Police custody 4 against 3 last year.

Releases.

96. Of releases during the year 670 were on expiry of sentence, 60 on appeal and 18 on the *Moharram* day. One escape from the Jail was reported during the last year. The prisoner was re-captured during the year under report. The system of releases as also the classification of murder cases has now been settled satisfactorily. Issue of tickets to released convicts by the Railway Department has also been arranged.

Health of convicts.

97. The health of the convicts was good.

Jail Discipline.

98. An organized attempt to subvert jail discipline was detected in the earlier part of the year and was due to stricter methods of control and the efforts of hardened convicts to defeat them. The necessary measures were taken by way of punishment and removal of the two ringleaders to Sabarmati Prison. The result was quite satisfactory, and the new system of discipline with improved diet, regular tasks, and systematic management reflects much credit on the staff under the trained headship of the new Jail Superintendent whose services have been lent to this State by Government.

It should be added that during the current year about Rs. 11,000 are being spent upon improved barracks, female accommodation, Central Office, bathing platforms, latrines, central tower, water supply, sanitation, and other arrangements which will place the Jail administration on a proper footing.

Convict labour.

99. The convicts were employed in the Jail Work-shop and the Jail Garden and a party of convicts was constantly engaged on extra mural work.

Proceeds of convict labour.

100. The proceeds of convict labour, inclusive of the value of articles in hand at the close of the preceding year, amounted to Rs. 7,730. Goods valued at Rs. 6,443 were sold during the

year, leaving a stock worth about Rs. 1,287 in hand at its close. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 3,637, 3,402 and 235 respectively. The net profit on the sales during the year was Rs. 2,245 against Rs. 705 last year. The proceeds of convict labour on extra mural work amounted to Rs. 615. The income from the garden attached to the Central Jail was Rs. 801 against Rs. 436 in the previous year. There was marked improvement in the profits of the factory and the garden this year, which was due to the steady increase and better performance of tasks by prisoners. Vegetables were supplied throughout the year from the Jail garden and not purchased from the market at all.

An additional adjoining garden has now been entrusted to the Jail Department and the bungalow therein has been allotted to the Jail Superintendent. These two arrangements have been found very suitable.

Cost of maintenance & control.

101. The cost of maintenance and control inclusive of the cost of paid Warders and exclusive of the cost of Police Guard amounted to Rs. 16,331, giving an average of Rs. 99 per prisoner against Rs. 80 last year. The excess expenditure per head of average prisoners was due to the enlistment of paid unarmed Warders. This excess expenditure is more apparent than real, as the number of Police sentries was proportionately reduced with the employment of paid Warders. The excess is also due to improvement in the general diet, clothing and bedding of prisoners.

Registration.

Registration.

102. During the year under report 9 Registry Offices were at work in the State. There were 709 registrations during the year as compared with 1,023 in 1913-14.

Value of registered documents

103. The total declared value of property affected by the documents registered during the year amounted to Rs. 5,96,904 against Rs. 6,29,575 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 32,671. The average registration fee was Rs. 27 against Rs. 32 last year.

Receipts and expenditure of Courts.

104. During the year the total receipts of the Civil and Criminal Courts including Registration Fees and Cattle Pounds income amounted to Rs. 1,07,727-13-9 against Rs. 1,18,424 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 71,185 against Rs. 72,384 in 1913-14. The aggregate receipts thus exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 36,542 against Rs. 46,040 last year. Last year all documents relating to mango trees remaining unregistered heretofore were made compulsorily registrable, which resulted in an

excess of Rs. 5,000 over this year's receipts from Registration Fees. Owing also to the unfavourable season, the institution of suits has decreased by nearly 1,000, whilst executions of decrees have been suspended in certain areas and as against certain debtors individually with the sanction of the Administrator. Again, there have been amendments in the Court Fees Act making important changes favourable to the litigating public and resulting in a decreased income of some Rs. 5,000.

Political Cases.

105. A word may be inserted here regarding the more important political cases which have been dealt with during the year.

106. First in importance is the Gir case, regarding which the Special Commissioner found completely with costs in this State's favour. The subsequent order of Government regarding costs was eventually revised and the decision of the Special Commissioner has now been restored. At the same time the further appeal of the Gondal State has been rejected. It is devoutly to be hoped that this prolonged and expensive litigation has now finally come to an end.

107. The Surajven case regarding the southern branch of the Ozat waters is pending in the Court of the Political Agent Sorath, and it is hoped that the claims of Porbandar State will be withdrawn. Steps will be taken to construct in the coming year such works as are required by the arbitration settlement arrived at some five years ago in respect of Ozat waters.

108. The Girnar case dispute formed the subject of a conference in October last, when local sites were minutely inspected in the presence of Jain representatives. Generous terms of settlement were then offered by this State, but were not accepted. Nevertheless, it is still the sincere wish of this Durbar that further litigation should be avoided by amicable settlement.

109. The status claim of certain Kutiana Khokhars has been allowed by the Agency on appeal, and the matter now awaits decision by Government. Many amicable settlements of importance have been effected with Girasias, notably of Balagam, Mankhiala, Rajpura &c., and there has been cash commutation in respect of the grants of forest produce to the Mandavad Girasia. A similar commutation is being arranged with the Inamdars of Khadia. In addition to the above, many minor settlements have been effected in pursuance of separation of interests and for the avoidance of future causes of dispute.

110. An amicable settlement has been agreed to with the Baroda State in respect of the Surmat river bunds. The Bhensla rock

dispute and the Motapat creek matter are under consideration by the Agency, together with several claims of minor importance.

111. Alienated lands extending to Acs. 236 Gs. 4 have been purchased by the State during the year under report on the recommendation of the Committee appointed for this branch.

112. A few inami settlements have been revised in favour of the holders, owing to their poverty or indebtedness.

General Remarks.

113. The work of the combined Nani and Moti Diwani Adalats has been carried on during another year without any difficulty.

114. The new Court Fee Stamps designed and printed by Messrs. Dickinson & Co. in London with a bust of the Minor Nawab Saheb, have been already introduced. They are superior in finish and workmanship to the Stamps locally printed.

115. During the year under report important modifications were made in the Court Fees Act and Stamp Act. The rules regarding Pleaders' fees were also revised, and new rules were introduced regulating the subsistence and travelling allowance of witnesses in Civil and Criminal cases.

116. This Department is now doing regular and efficient work. The Chief Judicial Officer performed the usual inspection and found few serious errors. Three Court Houses require complete reconstruction, and one at Visavadar has been taken up this year. There has been a temporary decrease of income owing to a poor season and the necessity of suspending execution for certain areas or individuals. But the Courts, as a whole, have improved their standard of work which is no longer in arrears, whilst the Central Jail at Junagadh has been entirely reorganized and with improvements being carried out this year will conform to British standards in every respect.

Municipalities.

117. Appendix XVI gives the usual details regarding Municipalities in the State.

Junagadh Municipality.

118. The financial position of the Junagadh Municipality not being in a satisfactory condition required to be regularized on a sound footing. It was first of all necessary to allot sufficient revenue and to open a continuous account or khata, running from year to year, with the State Treasury as banker. As there was no settled system in this respect, and as sources of income had not been clearly defined to meet recurring expenditure and special improvements, orders were passed during the year in this behalf to the following effect :—

"The Chief Accounts Officer should open from 1st September 1914 a regular khata of the Municipality, in which receipts and expenditure should appear, and balance at credit or debit be carried on from year to year.

The following fees and items of revenue have been sanctioned for inclusion in Municipal Revenues as receipts arising from:—

1 Octroi in full, minus Rs. 5,000 to be credited to the Abkari Department.
2 Maps.
3 Doors.
4 Wheel Tax.
5 Night soil and refuse.
6 Fines.
7 Sale of articles of dead stock.
8 Fees for use of services and supplies and shop boards.
9 Rent on Municipal lands &c.
10 Gold and silver dust license.
11 Dharamshala and vegetable market contract.
12 Bham.
13 Rent of houses owned by the State in Municipal limits.
14 Miscellaneous.

Note—The price of houses owned by the State and sold is not to be credited to the Municipality.

The past budget should furnish a general standard of recurring charges. It should, however, be noted that in consideration of receiving the whole of octroi dues, the Municipality must be prepared to pay its own way, and to provide sufficient funds for ordinary repairs to roads. Such road repairs cannot be treated as a burden upon the State Treasury. It will be for the Municipal Secretary to obtain from the Public Works Department an estimate of what is annually necessary in this respect.

If any particular scheme has to be taken up, such as street widening or the like, beyond the resources of the Municipality, it will be executed from an unrecoverable grant-in-aid from the State Treasury to be entered in the Public Works Department budget under the head of "Municipal Improvements".

The Chief Engineer is to see that work to be paid for from Municipal Funds shall not be charged to the Public Works Department and *vice versa*."

119. These orders have secured to the Municipality a sufficient revenue and have been welcomed as devoting to Municipal

revenues and the general improvement of conservancy, sanitation and residential amenities, the fees and contribution paid by those who live in Municipal limits. A considerable grant-in-aid will be necessary each year, as State funds allow, to remedy past neglect and undertake important schemes which will be taken up gradually. At the same time, the increase in recurring revenues allowed the Municipality to spend more on establishment and sanitation.

120. The Junagadh Municipality managed three branches, viz:—

1. Municipality Proper.
2. The State house rent branch.
3. The fire establishment branch.

The General Administration Staff.

121. The general administration staff and the city inspection staff were maintained at a cost of Rs. 5,499 against Rs. 5,379 in the last year. The second branch of house rent was maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,172 this year against Rs. 1,504 in the last year. The third branch of fire establishment was maintained at a cost of Rs. 750 against Rs. 555 in the last year. The Municipal Fire Engine remained in charge of the Police Department, and was maintained by the Municipality.

Public health & convenience.

122. Proper arrangements have been made for scavenging roads and cleaning latrines and urinals. Disinfectants of the value of Rs. 250 were used, as in the last year. The lighting of the public roads was maintained at a cost of Rs. 5,000 against Rs. 4,500 last year, more lanterns and kitson lights being added during the year. Watering of roads was done by contract at a cost of Rs. 2,500 against Rs. 2,000 last year.

Road repairing work.

123. Road repairing work of the city has been entrusted to the Public Works Department at the cost of Municipal Revenues, and a sum of Rs. 10,000 was expended during the year. The principal roads have been laid with black metal to suppress the dust nuisance ; repairs to streets and lanes with street flagging where necessary and foot-paths and stone kerbs on the principal routes were extensively provided.

Night soil.

124. The removal of refuse from the city was carried out departmentally. This business is now a paying concern, it is promptly done, and the manure is largely used by cultivators and in State Gardens also.

Municipal Revenue.

125. The Municipality was allowed to receive by the State the octroi income amounting to Rs. 27,000 and house-rent proceeds amounting to Rs. 15,000, making a total of Rs. 42,000 for the year ending August 31st 1915, as against Rs. 35,482 in the preceding year.

The Municipal income proper, with the aid of items allotted to it, came to Rs. 52,348-4-2 during the year against Rs. 28,785-8-0 last year, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 41,422 as against Rs 26,956-15-6 of the previous year.

126. During the year under report orders were given to sell a few houses belonging to the State through purchase by His Highness the late Nawab Saheb in Municipal areas ; others were dismantled for light and air and for widening streets. Rs. 18,487-2-10 were realised by the sale of such houses and materials, against Rs. 37,389-11-0 last year, and were credited not as Municipal but as State revenue.

127. Only one fire occurred as against seven last year.

General Remarks.

128. The Municipality of Junagadh is fast improving under the presidency of the Chief Engineer and the immediate charge of the Municipal Secretary and Health Officer, whose continuous efforts have added much to the comfort and convenience of the public. The Sayadwada Road and a part of the Kadia Road were widened; some State and private houses in congested localities were removed and the neighbourhood opened out to light and air, compensation being fully paid from the State grant-in-aid.

129. On the east of the Diagonal Road outside Kalwa Gate, a spacious public garden with a band-stand is being laid out, and further to the east a Gymkhana building has been almost completed and will shortly be opened. These additions have contributed greatly to improve the new suburb, where it is hoped new house sites will gradually be taken up.

130. Within the city walls, 54 seats of latrines and 10 seats of urinals have been added to 72 and 4 respectively already built last year ; 24 more refuse bins of black stone were built during the present year as against 16 built last year. Scavenging work is done satisfactorily. Road watering is not as yet satisfactory, as the area is great and the lifting of water from deep wells by bullocks is expensive and laborious; steps are, however, being taken to improve the water supply by erecting an extensive dam on the Khodiar hill and adding another storage tank to the Uparkot reservoirs. It is contemplated to develop further Mr. Whiting's uncompleted scheme and to secure within a few years a sufficient water supply for the city. Arrangements have also been made during the year under report to tap a fine well on the Jafar Maidan, whence an extensive supply is now being provided for the new 'para' area including the Lancer Lines, which has hitherto had to rely upon the insufficient storage in the Uparkot. These water schemes and other improvements are being financed from the State Treasury. Light-

ing work also shows some improvement. Many of the remaining streets and lanes were named and name boards were fixed.

131. Several simple regulations have been published to enforce cleanliness and sanitation as well as public safety, and these will gradually furnish a nucleus of a practical Municipal Act.

132. Veraval Municipality remained in charge of Port Officer, Veraval, and was satisfactorily managed, though there is little idea of sanitation and much need of improvements under adverse conditions. The new Dharamshala affords useful accommodation to travellers visiting Veraval, Prabhas Patan and beyond. *Veraval Municipality.*

Mahal Municipalities.

133. There were in all 16 mofussil municipalities and 6 village sanitary boards in existence during the year under the Revenue Department. All these are in their infancy and derive little advantage from the non-official interest, being practically worked by the official members. During the year under report, the State increased its grant from 40 p. c. to 50 p. c. of the octroi income. The Municipalities also levy certain fees and devote the income so derived to conservancy, lighting, road repairs and other municipal purposes. The total income of these bodies during the year was Rs. 25,303 against Rs. 27,107 of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 28,814 against Rs. 15,576 in the previous year. *Mahal Municipalities.*

134 The Chief works executed by the several municipalities are as follows:—

> Una, Patan, Malia, Keshod, Balagam, Kutiana and Bhesan spent appreciable amounts in improving roads: Patan, Keshod and Vadal improved sources of water supply; Kutiana placed an amount of Rs. 4,250 at the disposal of the Public Works Department for constructing a meat market; Shapur repaired a causeway at a cost of Rs. 1,376, and Wanthali repaired walls and drains in the town.

135. Much remains to be done in all these centres for the comfort and convenience of the people, and the superior staff is alive to its duties in this respect.

Chemical Analysis.

136. In the year 1914–15 there were, in all, 54 cases submitted for chemical analysis, wherein 182 samples had to be examined.

Out of the 10 cases of suspected poisoning received for examination, opium was detected in 3, aconite in 1 and glass-

powder in 1, and no poison was found in the remaining 5 cases.

The cases of suspected blood and blood stains were 36 and blood was detected in 33 of them.

The cases of suspected seminal stains were 8 and in 5 of them human spermatozoa were detected.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

137. As explained in previous reports, the State has no properly constituted Agricultural Department; but the officers of the Revenue Department keep abreast of the latest movements in this direction. Agricultural leaflets and journals are circulated and explained and the necessary advice is given to combat pest and disease in crops, appearance of frost, &c. During the year under report efforts were continued to supply to the cultivators superior seeds of important crops and labour-saving agricultural implements such as ploughs, hoes, reapers, &c. As a result of the experience gained last year, a larger area was sown with Valukad bajro, groundnuts and other varieties of crops; but unfortunately all such crops were most seriously damaged or swept away by the floods in September. The cultivation of groundnuts extended over the whole State except Babariawad, though it was not much favoured in Una, Bhesan and Shil Mahals. The total area under it was over 2,000 Bighas.

Una Co-operative Store.

138. The co-operative movement in the Una Mahal is still in its infancy and has not as yet achieved any marked success. For the most part cultivators are indifferent and conservative while local officials are too busy to superintend the spasmodic efforts made. A set of rules for the working of the Store has been drawn up and published and both the State and the people have readily furnished their shares of contributions. A number of implements has also been obtained and given out to cultivators, but the want of practical instruction and advice is felt in many places. In order to explain to the cultivators of the Gir Mahal the advantages of co-operation, a meeting of leading cultivators was called, but owing to the unfavourable season it has been considered desirable to postpone action for the present. It seems that a full-time expositor will eventually be required as the basis of a regular Agricultural staff.

The Agricultural Farm.

139. The State agricultural farm was transferred from Malia to better surroundings at Timbavadi near Junagadh in the year of report, where a satisfactory beginning has been made, though excessive rain and subsequent frost did much damage. Owing to the death of the Superintendent, which interrupted operations to some extent, the services of an Agricultural Graduate have recently been obtained through the Principal of the Agricultural College at Poona.

The amounts spent on the Farm was Rs. 3,587 and the income was 1,115.

Horticulture.

140. As mentioned in previous reports, the gardens at Chorwad are laid out and maintained for horticultural objects. Their total area is 32 acres planted with valuable varieties of fruit trees and exotic plants of interest. These gardens are in charge of the Farm Superintendent.

The amount spent on the management of these gardens during the year was Rs. 505 and the income was Rs. 700.

Weather and Crops.

Season & rain-fall.

141. The following table gives a comparative statement of the distribution of rainfall in the Revenue divisions during the year.

Name of division.	Average of past five years.	Rainfall in St. 1969.	Rainfall in St. 1970.
Junagadh.	33·7	33·94	57·95
Keshod.	29·3	22·50	43·27
Una.	28·46	42·81	33·93

142. The rainfall was much above the average in all these divisions, although in Una it was less than last year. The maximum rainfall was 61·11 inches at Sasan against 42·81 at Malia in the last year; Delwada recorded a minimum of 31·99 inches.

143. The monsoon set in rather late, after the middle of June. After a few light showers for four or five days, adequate monsoon rain relieved anxieties caused by the rise of prices and scarcity of grass. This downfall favoured healthy growth of crops in a marked degree; but a long break then ensued, and by the end of August, crops had begun to wither and the outlook was extremely serious both for cultivators and traders. In the first week of September, however, good rain came and conditions were almost restored, until a disastrous and almost continuous downfall prevailed everywhere throughout the State between 12th and 19th September resulting in unprecedented floods, causing ruthless widespread damage by sweeping away the crops which were ready for harvest. The Ghed villages and the villages on the banks of rivers and all low-lying areas yielded almost nothing. The prospects of cotton which were excellent upto the middle of September were marred. Even the later rabi crops did not turn out well and the season as a whole proved most unpropitious for cultivators, whilst the outbreak of war had caused most unfavourable fluctuations in prices.

144. Fortunately no great loss of life occurred as both local of-

ficers and several volunteers took prompt measures to save life and property. A considerably large number of cattle etc, was swept away and people rendered homeless as their houses were destroyed by the floods. The redeeming feature of this rain, however, was that it has assured a good water supply and abundant fodder, which would both have been alarmingly scarce, had there been no rain in September. Taking the monsoon season as a whole, it showed extraordinary features and caused unusual anxiety and a correspondingly heavy burden upon the whole Revenue staff.

Crops.

145. As already stated the cultivators were extremely unfortunate with regard to the yield of crops during the year of report. The Khariff crops were ruined by the excessive rain in September. Wheat, gram and gundli, the principal rabi crops, were sown very largely but suffered extensively through insects and other crop diseases: chillies and vegetables also were damaged. Only the sugarcane crop and oil-seeds and with a few exceptions the *unalu juwar* really prospered, whilst, of the varieties of cotton, *dhumad kalas* alone yielded a good harvest. The cultivators of *mathio* cotton were grievously disappointed and it is hoped that this poor variety will now be largely excluded in favour of *lalio*, *vagadio* and *kalas*. Groundnut cultivation was encouraging and would have yielded bountifully had it not been damaged by the floods as also by wild pig, which are a widespread nuisance and exceedingly difficult to extirpate, though rewards are offered and gun licenses issued for their destruction.

Grass Operations.

146. In this State there are large areas of grass available for fodder operations and the experience of St. 1968 has impressed upon all alike the necessity of timely storage as a valuable investment for the preservation of horned cattle which are the true wealth of the country. Accordingly, as described in the last report, regular arrangements have now been made to collect and store a large quantity of grass as a reserve against times of scarcity. The Revenue Department alone was directed to collect and stack one crore lbs. of grass from revenue 'vidis' as a reserve: certain 'vidis' were placed at the disposal of the Grass Department with orders to supply 60 lakhs lbs. of grass for the use of the Departments of the State and to stack 25 lakhs as reserve: similarly the Forest Department also was instructed to collect some 25 to 30 lakhs of lbs. from 'vidis' in or adjoining forest areas. Presses of an improved pattern were ordered for baling grass and standard grass barns are being erected at suitable centres.

147. During the year the Revenue Department collected

96,95,000 lbs. of grass at a cost of Rs. 25,120 at different centres, and other Departments made similar efforts. It has been found advisable to store grass at local headquarters as far as possible and preferably in the vicinity of Railways and above all to have grass barns in preference to stacks, which deteriorate rapidly and do not command any sale in a normal year. The present policy of grass conservation will in a few years be part of our routine work, and grass barns will be erected till the storage capacity is sufficient for all probable needs. During the present year several barns have been completed at important centres.

Tagavi. 148. Tagavi transactions had to be undertaken on a more liberal scale than in the previous year, the number of applicants dealt with and the amount advanced respectively being 704 and Rs. 36,146 against 43 and Rs. 1,263 in the last year.

The heavy floods of September necessitated immediate distribution and all demands were met with unusual promptitude after personal enquiry on the spot by the superior staff, which met the situation with commendable energy and discretion. As a result, 'rabi' sowings were much extended with hopes that in the case of wheat and gram were not realized by the outturn.

Tagavi loans of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 15,000 were specially sanctioned for the purposes of advanced cultivation by means of machinery. In the latter case a set of Fowler's Cable-system steam-cultivation engines has been imported at a cost of Rs. 70,000 to clear and plough 2,000 Acres of land at Javantri on the borders of the Gir. Clearance of this area has been successfully accomplished, but transport has been difficult and in addition progress was much hampered by the war, which caused deplorable delay in obtaining supplementary implements indented from Europe. In spite of these and other difficulties the experiment should, with care and patience, prove successful and is extremely valuable as an object lesson, where the cry for labour continues to be every year more bitter.

Rs. 4,690 were spent on reproductive works, such as constructing and deepening wells, and much attention is paid to this important subject by the superior staff.

The amount for collection at the beginning of the year was Rs. 89,390 to which Rs. 36,146 were added during the year. Of this, Rs. 40,856 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 84,680 for collection in future.

Area cropped. 149. The general features of the season and of the harvest of the

year have been described above. The following table contrasts the figures of areas in Khalsa villages under several varieties of crops with those of the previous year.

Nature of crop.	Area cropped in		Increase.	Decrease.
	1913–14	1914–15		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton.	1,88,962	1,70,760	.	18,202
Bajro.	1,41,340	1,48,884	7,544	.
Juwar.	94,410	1,06,132	11,722	.
Oil-seeds.	36,527	45,295	8,768	.
Paddy	6,965	6,624	.	341
Wheat.	9,157	11,928	2,771	.
Sugar-cane.	1,341	2,322	981	.
Gram.	2,455	7,481	5,026	.
Udad.	10,980	2,252	.	8,728
Mag.	1,496	2,055	559	.
Other crops and vegetables.	31,202	13,126	.	18,076
Total.	5.24,835	5,16,859	0	7,976

It will be seen that in the year of report there was a net decrease of 7,976 acres in area cropped, which is mainly due to inability of the cultivators to sow their lands reserved for wheat and other rabi crops on account of distress caused by the floods. Cotton shows a decline owing to extended cultivation under food crops in accordance with general instructions given to cultivators. Among the non-food crops Til was grown more extensively than in the previous year. Similarly the area under sugarcane is almost doubled, as this crop has with the introduction of the Vighoti system become extremely remunerative and will shortly show a remarkable and welcome increase.

The above area includes 5,271 acres of land which yielded two crops during the year.

150. The subjoined table compares the agricultural stock of the State with the previous year. *Agricultural stock.*

Kind of cattle.	Number 1913–14.	Number 1914–15.
Bullocks, cows and buffaloes	2,28,376	2,29,222
Horses and ponies	7,265	7,626
Asses	5,374	5,841
Sheep and goats...	1,43,741	1,58,129
Camels	631	541
Ploughs	43,839	39,518
Carts	17,236	17,707

It will be seen that there is more or less increase in the number of all sorts of horned cattle. The number of ploughs shows a decline, whereas the number of carts has slightly increased during the year of report.

Cattle camp.

151. As already stated, steady efforts are being made to improve the breed of agricultural cattle. The Cattle camp at Khageshari is maintained entirely for this object. It was previously in charge of the Stable Department, but in order to ensure local supervision and avoidance of petty complaints it was placed during the year under the Revenue Vahivatdar of the Mahal. A fine young stud-bull has been purchased from the Chharodi Cattle Camp and some valuable cows have been added. There is in addition a local enterprise of the same kind for which a handsome Gir-bred bull has been obtained. The State Camp is now stocked with 2 stud-bulls, 63 cows, 51 bull-calves and 88 cow-calves, and 26 bull-calves over 6 months old have been castrated. More suitable sheds are required and better rations. The institution can hardly be expected to pay its way for some years to come, but it is an experiment which requires liberal treatment and every encouragement in view of the supreme importance of the subject.

Immigration & Emigration.

152. During the year under report 93 families of agriculturists consisting of 110 males, 82 females and 85 children immigrated into Khalsa villages from neighbouring States and Talukas and from Barkhala villages and took up 2,217 acres of land, of which 1,084 acres were actually brought under cultivation at the close of the year.

In addition to the above, 197 families of Ubhads or non-agriculturists took up lands for cultivation, while 77 families of cultivators relinquished land and became Ubhads.

On the other hand, 28 cultivators' families consisting of 28 males, 16 females and 29 children emigrated from this State.

There were the usual seasonal movements of labourers for harvesting, cotton picking, grass cutting and employment on public works. The tendency to migrate to large centres of industry is most difficult to check; but the advent of the Railway in the south of the State should be a partial remedy.

Prices & wages.

153. The prices of food-stuffs, especially juwar and wheat, rose very high: on the other hand, there was a deplorable fall in the price of cotton for which the great war is chiefly responsible. Ghee sold at normal rates, but bajro, udad and mug fetched lower prices.

There is a general tendency towards a rise in the wages

of labourers, apparently responding to the rise in prices and especially the improving standard of comforts. It may also be ascribed locally to increased demand on public works and grass operations. Everywhere in the State the demand for the labourers was as keen as ever; and notwithstanding the high wages offered a sufficient supply of labour could not be obtained. To meet this difficulty liberal concessions have been granted to this class (1) by exempting new Ubhads coming to settle in certain Mahals, from the liability to pay *ubhad vero* for 5 years (2) by allowing them free sites for building houses and (3) by granting pecuniary aid for roofing houses. It is hoped that these inducements will have some effect, and it is noteworthy that by the close of the year 180 new houses were built by new Ubhads.

Tree planting.

154. Reliable information regarding the number of trees in existence is not forthcoming. The returns received from Mahals show that tree-planting has received due encouragement during the year. In all 18,096 new trees were planted and 2,027 perished, leaving 94,130 roadside and other trees at the close of the year. The condition of planting five trees imposed on persons wishing to sink new wells is yielding satisfactory results.

Fruit trees.

155. Registers of fruit trees are prepared in the Mahals showing that the liberal orders issued on this subject are being freely appreciated.

Babul plantation.

156. In spite of similar liberal orders for encouraging babul plantation on State lands, it does not seem to have been undertaken on a large scale. The current year, however, was not favourable for this purpose, many trees having been uprooted by the heavy floods. Attempts to import and sow good babul seed from Gujarat in selected plots of waste lands are being continued. This year a large quantity of seeds has been obtained from the Mahuwa plantation for trial on extensive marsh lands of the Una Mahal and it is hoped that the State will possess valuable groves of babul in course of time.

Industries.

157. The State has no industry on a large scale, although there is ample scope for it. During the year of report the number of Ginning Factories rose from 17 to 20 and that of cotton presses fell from 6 to 4. Some cotton Gins were closed owing to shortage in the supply of cotton; others worked for short periods and the rest worked at a loss. During the year under report permission for opening a dairy in the Gir Mahal and a Ginning Factory at Kutiana was granted, but without result so far. Any development in industry must depend on general prosperity and the extension of the Railway.

Canals. 158. As stated in last report, the State possesses a large number of irrigation canals constructed in the past, but they have all been more or less neglected. The Public Works Department has been desired to survey them, to examine levels and to frame schemes for repairing them by degrees. The services of an expert surveyor have been utilized, and arrangements are being made to place the existing canals on a sound basis. This is a most profitable investment, ranking first in agricultural improvements, and a large grant will be sanctioned in next budget if funds allow. Six canals which were in immediate need of attention have been repaired and all canals cleared of silt and weeds during the year under report.

Wells. 159. The State possesses a large number of irrigation wells, to which 30 Kacha and 21 Pucca wells were added during the year. In addition, 16 new wells were under construction at the close of the year. Cultivators spent Rs. 3,595 and the State advanced Rs. 4,690 for the construction of these new wells, which converted 2,076 acres of dry crop into garden land.

Drainage. 160. The State requires considerable drainage works both for sanitary and agricultural improvements. It is believed that the extensive swamps in the Ghed District can be turned into a fertile cultivable soil by effective drainage: the proposed drainage at Ishwaria and Visanvel also is calculated to yield similar results. There are besides large marshy salt lands in the Una Mahal which can be reclaimed and turned to profitable use, as is being done in Sind and the Deccan.

Cattle Disease. 161. The condition of cattle had improved everywhere in consequence of abundant fodder, but at the commencement of the hot season hoof and mouth disease especially proved fatal to a large number of cattle, 710 agricultural bullocks being attacked, of which 471 recovered under veterinary treatment by the itinerary Assistant of the Veterinary Department.

General.

162. The year has been a trying one for all alike. In the first place, the rainfall was distinctly unfavourable and then came the unprecedented floods which swept away the ripening crops. In the second place, the introduction of 'vighoti' in several Mahals coincided with a poor outturn which made a demand based upon average yield appear rigorous: but no better proof of the moderation of rates and soundness of assessment could be forthcoming than the general response to revenue collections which have surpassed our expectations without recourse to distraint or sale of any live stock whatsoever. In two Mahals especially and in other deserving cases, prompt relief has been

given by remissions and suspensions, which have heartened our cultivators; and if only the approaching monsoon is normal, the general prosperity and contentedness will suffer no set-back. The third critical feature of the year has, of course, been the outbreak of the great war, which has overshadowed trade and affected the resources of rich and poor in every branch of activity. It is, however, gratifying to note the loyal patience of the cultivating classes and their confidence in the future. Especial endeavours have been made to promote preference for food crops and to encourage the development of sugar-cane which is a notable result of the cash assessment system.

163. The virtual completion of 'vighoti' operations demands recognition of the extraordinary efforts made in this behalf. The demand for this remedy was, at the commencement of Administration, at once recognised to be the most urgent, and practical labour on the spot by the superior staff was indispensable. The task involved was most arduous and exhausting, and the successful results obtained do much credit to the Chief Revenue Officer, and his office staff, the Survey Superintendent and the Assistant Revenue Officers, whilst Vahivatdars have proved generally equal to this extra burden during a critical period. In this connection the distinction of Rao Bahadur conferred on Mr. Keshavlal G. Trivedi, Chief Revenue Officer, has been warmly welcomed, whilst the efforts of his Assistants and local Vahivatdars are not lost sight of.

164. The subordinate revenue staff is slowly improving in accounts and routine work, though it is difficult to rouse indifference and adherence to antiquated methods. Increasing responsibilities, however, demand better prospects, and gradual revision of establishments in favour of intelligent industry and ability must be an item in our programme of improvement.

165. Reviewing the year as a whole, it must be said that a great strain was placed upon and efficiently met by the Revenue Department both at the time of the floods and owing to the generally unfavourable conditions of the year. This speaks well for the future. But much remains to be done with the co-operation of the people as a whole; and this important chapter may fitly be closed by an acknowledgment of the generous contributions and donations received from private individuals and local communities towards public institutions such as schools, libraries, dispensaries, Dharamshalas and the like. It is these spontaneous marks of trust and confidence which inspire unflagging pursuance of our efforts in a gradually widening sphere of activity throughout the length and breadth of the State.

Horse Breeding and Stable Department.

Horse breeding and Stable Department.

166. There were, in all, five stallions in the Paddock, **4 Kathis and 1 Arab**, during the year under report.

The total number of mares served by Paddock stallions was 105, of which 43 belonged to the State and the remaining 62 to private owners, as compared with 44 and 59 respectively, last year.

In addition, six pony mares were served by the Imperial Service Lancers' Donkey stallion, and five foals resulted. This stallion was replaced by another from Sargodha.

167. The following alterations have been made during the year for the improvement of growth and well-being in young stock:—

(1) The new run adjoining the Paddock stables has proved a great success, and satisfactory results are being obtained by feeding young stock on a more liberal diet, on the scale of the Ahmednagar Stud.

(2) There is an improvement in the height and condition of young stock owing to elimination of smaller and older mares which have been sold or handed over to local cultivators. It is hoped that Paddock animals will, in time, conform to Remount Standard.

(3) The Central Stable building in the small Paddock has been dismantled and replaced by a suitable shed on the side of the enclosure, so that free exercise is possible for mares with foal at foot.

(4). An additional shed with loose boxes has been provided in the main Paddock run and will afford shelter in the rains.

168. Major Walker, C. I. E., and Major Hunt visited the Paddock during the year and gave us the benefit of their kind advice, and our Paddock Superintendent visited Ahmednagar to study the system there. Many other visitors inspected the Paddock, and special thanks are due to Major Sarel, Inspecting Officer, I. S. Lancers, for valuable criticism and help.

169. The total strength of brood mares this year is 32, against 35 last year.

In addition to these, there are 5 mares reserved for Racing purposes.

170. The annual total cost of maintaining the Paddock, including staff, amounted to Rs. 20,264 during the year. When funds allow, the establishment of an outside Paddock run will be considered.

171. The total cost of maintaining the State elephant "Zavergaj" amounted to Rs. 1,748. *Hathikhana.*

172. The State maintained 25 pair carriages, 1 team State carriage, 11 single victorias and tongas, requiring 65 horses. Of these, 5 pairs were newly broken pure bred Kathis and 4 pairs CB. mares bred in the State stud. *Carriage Department.*

173. These newly broken Kathi pairs work steadily, and in the driving competition at the recent Police sports one of these pairs won the first prize. It is noticeable that during the recent years of Administration only the new team has been purchased during the current year at a cost of Rs. 5,287.

174. The total cost of maintaining State conveyances, including staff etc., was Rs. 26,417.

175. Rs. 3,664 were realized by hire of vehicles to officials and others.

Besides the above, ten shigrams and 5 carts were, as usual, maintained.

176. The cost of maintaining the workshop staff throughout the year and providing materials for construction of conveyances, their repairs, painting and lining etc., amounted to Rs. 14,711 out of which Rs. 6,024 have been paid to the State Treasury as realizations from private customers. *Gadikhana workshop.*

177. The total cost on account of State conveyances was Rs. 8,687.

178. The work of this department was promptly and effectually carried out on an economic scale, which reflects credit on the Superintendent, Dr. Mulchand K. Desai, and the subordinate staff whose discipline shows improvement.

Forests.

179. This Department suffered a grievous loss in the sudden death in January last of Mr. J. H. Irani, Chief Forest Officer, whose services had been lent to this State by Government. Mr. Irani showed much energy and patience in dealing with the difficult problems of the Forest, and has laid a sound foundation of improvement as shown in last year's report. It will be difficult to replace such a capable officer; but Government have been addressed in the matter and it is hoped that the services of Mr. S. N. Ratnagar will be obtained to carry on the policy that has been worked out for the preservation and development of our forest areas in the Gir and the Dungar.

180. The area under forest has been increased by 1 square mile *Area of Forest.*

42 acres, chiefly owing to the inclusion of Hasnapur settlement and adjustment of figures upon actual survey, whilst 22 acres have been excluded for the purpose of a rifle range at head-quarters for the Imperial Service Lancers.

The area now under forests shows a net increase of 1 square mile 22 acres, with a total extent of 526 square miles 143 acres.

Afforestment policy.

181. The principle adopted has been to include on the borders of the actual Gir forest certain lands formerly within forest and recently taken into cultivation. These lands are assessed at light rates of 'Vighoti' on the understanding that their cultivators will assist the forest authorities and co-operate in various improvements. It may be possible hereafter to plant out certain of these lands with advantage; but the immediate object is to secure a body of persons who are interested to forward forest policy and to support methods of conservation. The forest staff have yet to prepare regular 'khatas' for each individual and to collect corresponding revenues through their own agency, on the sympathies of which the local attitude towards the forest must largely depend. It is hoped that this work will be brought to completion during the next fair season.

As regards the Dungar area, Hasnapur settlement has been included and the Dolatpura boundary has been adjusted in favour of the forest, and it appears that this troublesome business has now been virtually concluded.

Demarcation.

182. The boundary demarcation of the Gir having been completed during last year, there was no demarcation of boundary in that division to be done during the year under report.

In the Dungar Forest, out of the 34 miles of boundary remaining to be demarcated last year, demarcation of 16 miles was done during this year and 414 cairns have been erected at a cost of Rs. 209-12-3; 18 miles of the boundary still remain to be actually demarcated when final orders have been issued.

Survey.

183. The remaining survey of the Gol lands and of the cultivated area included in the Gir Forest last year, was completed during the year under report.

Forest Management.

184. Revision of the working plan for the Gir has not as yet been taken up; but in respect of the Dungar a map has been prepared showing:-

(1) areas already cut, (2) areas uncut, (3) areas on high levels or inaccessible.
(4) Blank areas, (5) Grass Bids.

Seven blocks have been marked out instead of the 11

blocks as arranged by Mr. Desai and 5 of these have also been divided into coupes. The work will be completed when final orders have been issued regarding the boundary.

Sixteen coupes in the Gir were laid out during the year and reservation of standards in 11 of them was also completed, whilst in the Dungar forest 3 coupes were laid out and the reservation work therein completed.

Out of the 11 coupes of the Gir ready for sale, tenders were invited to exploit 7 coupes but were received for one only which was sold, as an experiment, for Rs. 800. One out of the 3 coupes ready for sale in the Dungar forest was exploited for cremation fuel, and another was subsequently worked departmentally to meet the local demand for fuel in Junagadh. Thus only 3 coupes in all were exploited under " Improvement felling " principles, the obstacle being a very proper insistence on stump trimming.

185. In the Gir forest during the year under report a length of 45 miles of roads was prepared at a cost of Rs. 9,787, against 26½ miles at a cost of Rs. 7,179 in the preceding year. The average expense per mile was Rs. 217½ against Rs. 271 in the previous year. In the Dungar forest 10 miles of roads were constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,402, against 1 mile at a cost of Rs. 319 in the previous year. The average expense per mile was Rs. 340 against Rs. 319 in the preceding year. *Communications.*

In the Gir Forest there is urgent need of causeways, but owing to shortage of labour it is difficult to procure contractors. One such work was started but will have to be completed departmentally.

186. The work of constructing 13 residential quarters for forest guards in the Gir was started by contract as mentioned in the last year's report, and 6 additional buildings were taken up after the rains. Thus in all 19 buildings were contracted for, of which 6 buildings were completed at a cost of Rs. 6,005 before the end of the year and 9 still in progress have so far cost Rs. 3,022. *Buildings.*

In the Dungar division a contract has been given for construction of three different quarters at suitable posts.

187. Camping grounds in the Gir have been completed during this year with the exception of one at Devalia. *Other works.*

In the Dungar Forest the construction of one camping ground was provided for and has been completed at Ramnath.

Forest Protection.

188. The following statement details the results of forest protection during the year under report:—

Name of Division and year.	Cases taken into court.				Cases compounded under C. 138 of the Forest Act.				Cases in which offenders are not known.				Total cases.				Grand total.
	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	A	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	
Gir.	.	2	.	2	4	16	12	11	20	.	.	.	24	18	12	13	67
Dungar.	.	1	.	0	0	15	2	8	1	.	.	.	1	16	2	8	27
1914-15	.	3	.	2	4	31	14	19	21	.	.	.	25	34	14	21	94
1913-14	.	3	.	1	0	52	27	37	35	.	.	.	35	55	27	38	155

A = Injury to forest by fires.
B = Unauthorized fellings.
C = Unauthorized grazing.
D = Miscellaneous offences.

189. Thus there were reported 94 forest offences in all during the year in the 2 divisions taken together, of which 25 were forest fires, 34 were illicit cutting, 14 were illicit grazing and 21 miscellaneous. There has been a welcome decrease in the number of offences owing to the system of immediate report and proper registration.

Forest Fires.

190. There were 24 fires in the Gir and only one in the Dungar during the year, covering about 150 and $\frac{1}{4}$ sq. miles respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 24 in the Gir and 11 in the Dungar, involving 180 and 29 Sq. miles respectively.

There was a marked decrease of fires in the Dungar where four offenders were detected and punished. The Gir shows no decrease in the number of fires, in spite of considerable fire tracing, but the area involved shows a decrease. The majority of fires is due to the carelessness of cartmen.

Disposal of offences.

Prosecution.

191. There were 4 cases from the Gir and 1 from the Dungar taken to Court. Out of these, 3 were of illicit cutting and 2 of a miscellaneous nature. In 2 of the above cases the accused (5 offenders) were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and in the rest the accused (in all 13) were fined. Only such cases as were considered to be of a grave nature were taken to Court, others being disposed of under Art. 38 of the Forest Act. In all, 63 cases against 116 cases

in the previous year were compounded under this section by recovery of compensation amounting to Rs. 584.

Protection from fire.

192. As a precautionery measure it was proposed to burn in the Gir 301 miles of firetraces of which a length of 246 miles was completed at a cost of about 1,500 rupees as against 26½ miles at a cost of Rs. 133 in the previous year.

193 In the Dungar a length of 52 miles was undertaken at a cost of Rs. 250, as against 33 miles at a cost of Rs. 123 in the previous year. These figures exhibit a marked improvement; but the area dealt with especially in the Gir is exceedingly large and labour is so scarce that it is difficult to complete preventive measures in good time. Firetracing on the Baroda State boundary was carried out this year jointly with Baroda in consultation with the Conservator of Forests, Baroda, the cost being shared equally by both States.

Protection from cattle.

194. The usual measures were taken without undue rigour and appear to have given satisfactory results.

Other protection.

195. Proper attention was paid during the year to destruction of creepers and climbers choking the growth of valuable trees. Bill hooks have already been supplied to beat-guards for this purpose.

(a) Natural reproduction—

(i) by seed

Sylviculture experiments.

196. The general rainfall of the year tended to normal, excepting the final flood in September, which, however, rapidly passed off, leaving a poor flow in streams and water courses. The natural seedling growth, especially of the 'ardak' species (non-teak species), was fair especially in the Dungar forest where fires did no harm. Natural growth of teak also proved to be satisfactory in the Dungar Forest during the monsoon, but was very slow afterwards.

(ii) By coppice.

The regrowth by coppice-shoots in felled coupes of the Dungar was satisfactory owing to strict observance of stool trimming rules. The results of regeneration by coppice were on the whole prominent, exhibiting a luxuriant and sound growth.

(b) Artificial Reproduction.

197. It was arranged to sow plantations near every post in blank areas. For this purpose 2,000 pits of 1 c. ft. each at a distance of 10 ft. from each other were dug in the months of April and May, filled with soft earth and kept ready for planting after suitable rainfall, and seeds of all available varieties were

collected and planted with the result that all seeds except those of 'sag' (teak) germinated and remained healthy till the cold season, when they speedily withered. A further attempt will be made with 5 maunds of seed under the Burman process. Mango stones planted in the forest also failed, but will again be tried.

198. A forest nursery was started during the year, but the site will now have to be changed. Any such experiment should aim primarily at hardy growth likely to survive in forest areas.

(c) Operations for the improvement of the growing stock.

199. In the Dungar the coupe exploited on the system of 'Improvement fellings' during last year, having shown marked improvement, the same system was maintained this year. In the Gir forest also, one coupe is being felled on the same system.

Exploitation. 200. As mentioned in last year's report, the method of treatment is "coppice with standards" for both the Gir and Dungar forests. The duty of marking coupes and the reservation of standards was completed before the coupes were notified for sale, to avoid the irregularities and damage hitherto disclosed.

(i) Major Produce—

Forest Produce. 201. The irregular cutting of boat-knees is strictly prohibited.

Timber amounting to Rs 3,384 and fuel amounting to Rs. 818 income were extracted during the year under report, as against Rs. 10,307 and Rs. 3,278 respectively in the preceding year, as shown by the followlng statement:—

Division.	Timber.		Fuel.		Total.	
	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15	1913–14	1914–15
Gir.	Rs. 9,200	2,825	.	.	9,200	2,825
Dungar.	„ 1,107	559	3,278	818	4,385	1,377
Total.	„ 10,307	3,384	3,278	818	13,585	4,202

In the Dungar the dense growth of 'shiali' trees obstructed superior trees and was allowed to be removed on payment of fees. The heavy floods also caused great damage by uprooting trees, to remove which special sanction was given.

(ii) Minor Produce.

Under this head the item of grazing is prominent, other items being bamboos, grass, soapnuts, honey &c.

202. The revenue from grazing fees during this and the year previous is compared below:—

Division	1913-14 Rs.	1914-15 Rs.
Gir	12,722	17,511
Dungar.	2,293	2,570
Total	15,015	20,081

203. The following statement shows the number of animals grazed in the forests during the year under report:—

Division		Buffaloes	Cows and she buffaloes	Camels	Horses	Goats and Sheep	Donkeys	Total
Gir	Local Cattle	8,271	2,800	35	106	1,187	.	12,399
	Foreign „	984	882	.	3	35	.	1,904
Dungar	Local „	842	1,979	.	18	1,722	12	3,673
	Foreign „	209	484	.	.	.	.	693
Total.		10,306	5,245	35	127	2,944	12	18,669

204. Miscellaneous grass sales produced Rs 1,799 as against Rs. 1,293 in the preceding year.

Bamboo growth was scarce in the Gir; but in the Dungar sales amounted to Rs. 2,301 as against Rs. 2,310 of the preceding year.

The revenue from soapnuts was Rs. 526 against Rs. 886 in the previous year. The decrease is due to a poor crop in the Dungar forest.

The contract of Timberva and Asundra leaves used for country cigarettes was given during the year for Rs. 3,216 against Rs. 3,822 in the previous year, the demand being less and prices lower.

The contract of hides was given for Rs. 1,937 during the year against Rs. 1,951 in the previous year.

(III) Miscellaneous produce.

205. Other contracts for miscellaneous items specified below were as follows:—

Name of contract.	1913-14. Rs.	1914-15. Rs.
1. Fees for bathing in Damodarkund	1,256	1,630
2. Girnar hill pilgrimage fees	3,701	3,260
3. Bhavnath fair	2,000	2,375
4. Bhadarvi Amas fair	262	225
5. Hire of shops on the Girnar hill	139	141
	7,358	7,631

206. The disposal of forest fruits and other produce of trees and shrubs as well as collection of honey by contract was discontinued during the year, fixed fees being levied for certain items only in the Dungar.

207. The tax on ghee was collected departmentally during the year under the new arrangement, viz. charging graziers direct on the number of buffaloes owned and grazed by them instead of the ghee merchant as hitherto. The revenue from this source so realized upto date amounted to Rs. 6,755 against Rs. 11,100 in the previous year. This system of direct levy is disliked by the Maldharis and may as a special case be hereafter modified for the Gir Forest area.

Total Revenue. 208. The following table compares the revenue realized from major and minor produce during the year and the year previous:-

Division.	1913-14.			1914-15.		
	Major Rs.	Minor Rs.	Total. Rs	Major Rs.	Minor Rs.	Total. Rs.
Gir	29,570	38,548	68,118	18,390	29,125	47,515
Dungar	7,602	23,837	31,439	3,561	25,483	29,044
Total.	37,172	62,385	99,557	21,951	54,608	76,559

It was decided to exploit 25,00,000 lbs. of grass from the Gir forest *vidis* of Ghon and Roniamal &c and to have it baled and stacked at Visavadar through this department and the operations were fairly successful in spite of local difficulties.

Forest settlements. 209. It has been decided to establish forest settlements in order to encourage labour and forward forest improvements. Last year 7 villages were transferred to the Forest Department with this object, and in continuation of this policy certain areas in the following villages on the forest boundary have been assigned to the Forest Department:—

1 Amarvel. 2 Shirwan. 3 Jambuthala. 4 Hasnapur. 5 Jakhai 6 Nargadh. 7 Piava. 8 Rajpura. 9 Chikalkuba. 10 Jasadhar. 11 Fatehpur. 12 Chitravad. 13 Jalandhar. 14 Rasulpur.

Special rates of 'Vighoti' have been sanctioned, and every endeavour will be made by the forest staff to enlist the sympathies of cultivators and occupants in these areas.

Rights and Privileges.

210. In order to facilitate execution of working plans and forest policy, the rights of the Mandawad Girasia have been commuted into cash, and the similar case of the Khadia Inamdars awaits settlement.

As regards forest privileges, dead wood (fuel) was removed by head-loads free of charge by the people of Junagadh city. The head-loads so removed are estimated to number about 25,000 of the value of Rs. 780.

Free grazing was also allowed in a few individual cases.

The forest settlers (cultivators) in the Gir and Dungar and the villagers of Dolatpura and Vijapur are allowed free grazing for agricultural cattle in the Girnar Forest. The number of cattle thus grazed in the Gir was 118 and remissions amounted to Rs. 92-8-0, the corresponding figures for the Dungar being 457 and Rs. 326 respectively.

The potters of Junagadh were allowed to dig earth as usual.

The total value of such privileges amounted to Rs. 1,543 during the year.

Financial Results.

211. The following statement compares the actuals of receipts and expenditure of the year under report and the previous year:—

Year.	Receipts Rs.	Expenditure Rs.		Total Rs.	+ Surplus or − Deficit.
		Conservancy.	Establishment.		
1914–15	76,559	55,041	39,041	94,273	− 17,714
1913–14	99,557	11,125	31,426	42,551	+ 57,006

212. The net result shows a large decrease of Rs. 17,714, which is to be ascribed to the following causes:—

(*a*) Coupe felling has been generally suspended during the year under report.

(*b*) The sale of boatknees which brought in a considerable income, has virtually ceased owing to indiscriminate and ruinous cutting being prohibited.

(*c*) Removal of dead wood by cart loads in the Dungar Forest has been stopped.

(*d*) Expenditure under conservancy on account of special works such as roads, buildings, forest demarcation, camping grounds &c. has been increased.

(*e*) Owing to the reorganization of the clerical and protective Establishments, the expenditure under that head has also considerably increased.

Outstandings. 213. The following statement gives the outstandings on account of revenue from contractors &c.—

Division.	Of 1913-14 and previous years.		Balance.	Total outstandings on 31st March 1915.	
	Outstandings 1st April 1914.	Recovery made during 1914-15		1914-15	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gir.	25,116	15,575	9,601	10,362	19,963
Dungar.	4,291	2,425	1,866	2,215	4,081
Total.	29,407	17,940	11,467	12,577	24,044

The total outstandings amount to Rs. 24,044 on account of instalments not paid. It is, however, expected that half of this sum will be recovered during the financial year, leaving a balance of about Rs. 12,000 outstanding.

Administration. 214. The regretted death of Mr. Irani on 26th January last left the Department somewhat stranded, though current work in addition to his other heavy duties was carried on by the Huzur Assistant. The charge of the Gir Assistant changed hands during the year, but the Dungar Assistant continued to do good work. It was finally decided during the year under report to divide the Revenue and Forest charges of this latter officer, and Mr. Jayantilal has now been appointed to the sole forest charge of the Dungar, which should much benefit thereby. This separation of interests has been finally completed without difficulty and should be maintained, if not permanently, at least until the Dungar Forest has been brought under regular working plans.

The clerical and protective establishment has been granted a better scale of pay and their work has correspondingly improved.

The protective establishment has also been given uniforms which are much appreciated.

There were 6 deaths, 15 resignations, 2 dismissals, and 1 retirement amongst the protective establishment.

The travelling dispensary with head quarters at Sasan, whence the regular dispensary has moved to Talala, the new Revenue headquarters of the Gir Mahal, has done effective service during the year.

Training of subordinates.

215. Two Roundguards were sent to Thana Forest school, of whom one passed successfully. The late Mr. Irani also opened a Forest class in July last, where elementary instruction was given in sylviculture, survey and forest law. There were 18 admissions to the class, of whom 4 Foresters, 5 Roundguards and 2 Beatguards passed the subsequent examination. This scheme has answered well and deserves to be maintained and extended.

Preservation of lions.

216. The protection of lions continued to cause anxiety owing to shortage of food for them in the Gir; but with the cooperation of neighbouring States, there should be no immediate risk of their extinction.

Gardens.

217. The State Gardens have now been placed under the control of an expert Superintendent as a separate Department responsible to the Hazur. They form a fine property and have long been neglected, but good progress is already visible towards their improvement. There are 6 major gardens requiring expert handling:—

(1) Moti Bag.	(2) Sardar Bag,
(3) Khasa Lal Bag,	(4) Sakar Bag,
(5) New Dharagadh Bag,	(6) Nawa Bag,

and the first four require treatment of the ornamental or landscape type, apart from extensions for horticultural purposes.

218. There are valuable plantations of cocoanuts, mangoes, and guavas, which have not been well cared for, whilst roses, ferns and flower-growing have been much neglected.

219. A regular system of supervisors and graded Malis for each garden has been introduced, and extensive improvements have been made in both Moti Bag and Sardar Bag, which should after next season show excellent results of new planting and laying out with landscape and scenic effects. The existing staff is somewhat indifferent, but habits of indifference are gradually yielding to discipline. The water supply is very favourable, and the soil is excellent. New implements have been purchased and iron "Motes" have been introduced ; but eventually electrical pumping will probably be arranged. In the Sardar Bag a nursery and seed beds have been started and some fine plants have been purchased and otherwise collected. A conservatory has also been added and

a pergola is under construction. Roads and shingle or gravel path ways have been constructed, and a large number of improved mango-grafts, tree-seedlings, standard rose-grafts, plaintain seedlings and cocoanut seedlings has been prepared. An experiment has also been conducted in sugar cane.

220. The Sakar Bag and adjoining small Bahadur Bag are recent acquisitions upon the death of Vizier Bahaudinbhai and chiefly on this account recurring expenditure has risen.

221. The total cash income has increased from Rs. 13,894 to Rs. 15,722. Expenditure including the many permanent improvements effected, totalled Rs. 33,715 as against Rs. 16,198.

222. A new public garden with a bandstand is being laid out on reclaimed ground in the Para quarter and will form a feature of its improved surroundings. Living quarters and an office have been built in Moti Bag for the Superintendent. Nursery and conservatory buildings and an office have also been repaired for use in Sardar Bag. Further improvements are required for housing garden cattle and will be provided as funds allow.

223. It may be noted that plants to the value of Rs. 676 were sold to Kathiawar purchasers.

224. The organization of this Department is not only likely to profit the State commercially, but will restore the gardens to the position they deserve as an ornamental and educative feature in the State, and much credit is due to the energetic industry of the Superintendent, Mr. Iyengar.

Trade.

225. The sea-borne trade tariff was unaltered during the year under review.

Exports and Imports.

226. The following table shows the figures of Export and Import of the present year as compared with those of the previous year :—

	1913–14.		1914–15.		Decrease.		Increase.	
	Packages. Khandies.	Rupees.	Packages. Khandies.	Rupees.	Packages. Khandies.	Rupees.	Packages. Khandies.	Rupees.
Export	4,91,609 65,850	57,58,569	2,85,994 45,853	29,99,401	2,05,615 19,997	27,59,168	.	.
Import	27,85,945 68,370	54,54,189	29,54,239 80,897	57,16,950	.	.	1,68,294 12,527	2,62,761

It will be seen from the above that the import was slightly larger both in value and volume. The export on the other hand showed a large decrease due solely to the lean season and the effects of the war upon trade. On the whole and taking the peculiar circumstances of the year into consideration, there was a satisfactory response to improved facilities and prompt handling of goods.

227. The chief articles of import are cotton-seeds, piece-goods, dates, kerosine, cocoanuts, sugar, tiles, rice and grain, while those of export are cotton, grain, rice, onions, castor-seeds, ghee and boatknees. Below are given the figures of chief articles of export and import during the present year as compared with the previous year :—

Articles.	1913-14 Rs.	1914-15 Rs.	Decrease Rs.	Increase Rs.
Export.				
Cotton	38,40,495	18,02,979	20,37,516	.
Grain	5,33,260	1,85,485	3,47,775	.
Onion and Garlic	1,62,927	1,59,591	23,336	.
Castor seeds	3,05,368	2,47,696	57,672	.
Boatknees	17,661	22,486	.	4,825
Bones &c,	1,628	765	863	.
Chunam	697	1,694	.	997
Ghee	2,37,111	1,25,813	1,11,298	.
Import.				
Grain	1,71,305	4,66,128	.	2,94,823
Rice	4,22,692	5,32,327	.	1,09,635
Sugar	6,55,438	6,05,433	50,005	.
Kerosine	2,84,581	3,38,184	.	53,603
Cotton-seeds	6,63,277	5,83,965	79,312	.
Cutlery	53,421	44,878	8,543	.
Piece goods	9,70,799	8,49,320	1,21,479	.
Dates wet	5,16,249	4,30,134	86,115	.
Do. dry	47,128	86,022	.	38,894
Betel-nuts	1,40,527	1,80,647	.	40,120

It will be seen from the above that there is an increase in the

trade of grain, rice, kerosine, dry dates and betel-nuts, boat-knees and chunam, while there is a general decrease in that of sugar, cotton-seeds, cutlery, piece-goods, wet-dates, cotton, onions and garlic, castor-seeds and ghee. These figures fairly reflect the adverse circumstances of the year as described above.

228. The chief ports of communication for trade outside Kathiawar were Bombay, Karachi, Kowait, Bunderabas, Muskat, Behrin, Busrah, Goa, Calicut, Bhivandi, Dehnu and Broach. Of these ports, the trade with Bombay alone covered 70 p. c. of imports and 84 p. c. of exports respectively. The value of import trade during the last year with ports of Kathiawar amounted to Rs. 46,384, while with others outside it amounted to Rs. 51,52,440 and with those beyond India amounted to Rs. 5,18,126, as against Rs. 62,666, 46,00,091 and 7,91,432 respectively of the previous year. The value of trade in export in the last year with ports of Kathiawar amounted to Rs. 1,44,374, with those outside it amounted to Rs. 27,17,703, and with those outside India it amounted to Rs. 1,37,324 against Rs. 1,61,190, 54,95,276 and Rs. 1,02,103 respectively in the previous year. It should be realized that a very large part of the Veraval traffic is carried by local country craft and that their share in imports during recent months is many times as great as steamer borne traffic.

Income of the Veraval Port.

229. The following statement shows the income of the port during the last two years:—

Nature of income.	1913–14. Rs.	1914–15. Rs.	Decrease Rs.	Increase. Rs.
Duty	87,090	95,949	...	8,859
Port dues ...	6,758	6,572	186	...
Miscellaneous ...	8,255	6,116	2,139	..
Total ...	1,02,103	1,08,637	2,325	8,859

From the above it will be seen that there is on the whole a net increase in income of Rs. 6,534 over that of the previous year. This increase appears to be due to larger imports and enhanced prices.

Country crafts.

230. The number of country crafts was, at the end of this year, 185 against 173 in the previous year showing an unusual increase of twelve, which testifies to the steady growth of the ship building trade in Verawal. This is due to the prospects

of protection expected from the harbour improvement scheme which is now being carried out.

231. There were no serious casualties in the harbour. One Arab Dungi was stranded, but its crew was saved, whilst a passenger boat was capsized by storm without any loss of life or property. *Casualties.*

232. The godowns which were under construction have been finished and are available for public use. They yield an annual rent of about Rs. 1,700 to the State, affording facilities for storing merchandise especially during monsoon. *Godowns.*

233. Through-booking business was smoothly conducted owing to the absence of any friction between the agencies concerned. *Through-booking.*

234. The Municipality of Verawal which is managed by the Port Officer, is in fair order. Amongst improvements effected were repairs and closures of step wells and provision of latrines for females on an improved pattern. Much still remains to be done to promote cleanliness and sanitation. *Verawal Municipality.*

235. A fine new vernacular school building is under construction, and will supply a great want by allowing the middle school to occupy the quarters hitherto used by the vernacular institution.

236. The harbour improvement scheme has been well begun and owes much to the care and energy of Mr. Proctor Sims. A substantial break-water will run seawards for at least 750 feet, affording protection to the whole harbour, and alongside it, near the shore, rock will be blasted out to provide a basin where craft can lie in safety and discharge local cargo. In addition, a substantial pier will be constructed for some distance out to sea, allowing access to the Railway line with sheds for through booked traffic, whilst alongside the pier, rock will be blasted out to admit of craft being loaded and unloaded and proceeding to and from the steamer at any state of the tide. *Harbour improvement.*

It is expected that the whole scheme, as at present projected, will cost about six lakhs of rupees, and it is only after an interval of many years that this endeavour is being made to provide suitable facilities for shipping in accordance with expert recommendations. It can safely be anticipated that the advent of new Railway Lines will in due course more than double the traffic, if such shipping facilities are given, and the commencement of work during the year has caused great satisfaction to all concerned.

Public Works Department Section.

237. The total expenditure during the year under report *Expenditure.*

amounted to Rs 8,15,640 against Rs. 8,67,016 in the preceding year.

The outlay on original works was Rs. 5,61,365 against Rs. 6,15,866 and on repairs and maintenance Rs 2,13,535 against Rs. 1,99,681 and on the permanent establishment Rs. 33,148 against Rs. 28,776.

Buildings. 238. The following chief buildings have been completed or are under construction :—

1. The new General Hospital and Medical Staff quarters at Junagadh.
2. Junagadh Gymkhana Club House at Junagadh.
3. Public Garden and Band Stand at Junagadh.
4. Public Works Department Stores, Workshop, and Railway siding at Junagadh.
5. Improvements in Central Jail.
6. Improvements in Khasa Lal Bag and Sardar Bag garden bungalows.
7. New Police Lines at Nageshri and Una.
8. Fauzdar's quarters at Visavadar and Bhesan.
9. First Class Uttaras at Kutiana and Bhesan.
10. Grass barns at Verawal.
11. New schools at Keshod, Verawal, Delvada (English and Vernacular), Dhandhusar, and extensions to schools at Vanthali, Shil, &c.
12. Police Lines and quarters, Munsiff's Court and quarters, Vahiwatdar's Office and quarters with Revenue buildings, clerks' quarters &c., at Shil.
13. Munsiff's court at Visawadar.
14. New State uttara residence at Rajkot.

Roads. 239. Syedwada and Kadiawad roads in Junagadh have been widened this year and schemes for widening other roads are in preparation. Much has been done also by the Chief Engineer as Municipal President to improve the sanitation and general amenities of the City.

The road from Chorwad Station to Chorwad Bandar is being thoroughly repaired and regraded.

The Patan-Prachi road has been thoroughly repaired, and causeways have been built over the Hiran, Bhundia and Saraswati rivers. Culverts are being constructed over all minor streams. The high level Hiran bridge at Bolawat was completed and brought into use. Causeways have been constructed at Amipur over the Meghli River:—Kalwa causeway has been constructed at Junagadh:—Malia-Meghal causeway has been repaired and ex-

tended:—Siloj, Simasi, Madhgam and Thepda causeways are in hand.

Roads in the city and the Vadal road, Vanthali road and other mofussil roads were repaired and maintained, black stone broken by stone-breakers being used at head-quarters.

240. New masonry bands have been constructed across the river Ozat at Bagasra. *Irrigation Works.*

A careful inspection of all the canals in the Gir and Patan Mahals has been made with a view to improve them and plans with estimates to put these canals in order are under preparation. Next year the work will probably be taken in hand.

241. The water supply question is now being dealt with. It has been practically decided to complete Mr. Whiting's scheme with a few alterations and additions. A start was made this year with the Khodiar pick-up-weir which will be completed to half its height, whilst the Uparkote tanks will be completed excepting for roofing which can be postponed for the present. A pumping plant was laid down at Dharamawada well with a 4" main to the Imperial Service Lancers' overhead tank, the well was greatly enlarged and the cubic content of the Lancers' tank doubled. This has solved the difficulty of water supply to the Para. *Water supply.*

242. Repairs to Khapra Kodhiya Caves and Bava Piara's Caves are in progress, in accordance with suggestions made by the Archæological Department of Government. *Ancient Monuments.*

243. The heavy rise in wages and the difficulty in obtaining labour were felt more acutely than ever during the year in question. As local labour proved unreliable, contractors were induced to tap other sources, and labourers were brought from Morvi, Palitana and other places. *Labour.*

General.

244. It should be noticed that all departments have been given a share in improvements, and that special attention is being paid to outside Mahals. At Shil offices and quarters will be completely provided and similar work at Una has been begun in respect of Police Lines. Kutiana has now been almost completed, and next will come the turn of Vanthali.

Special attention is being given to irrigation projects, and this, like other developments, necessitated the separation of the Departments of Public Works and Railway, which taken together and including new Railway schemes and Veraval

bandar improvements were far beyond the capacity of a single Engineer. This separation of Departments has been smoothly carried out and has greatly accelerated the execution of Public Works and it will enable larger schemes to obtain the personal supervision they demand. This change involves certain expenditure on account of Public Works Store and workshop &c., but it has undoubtedly made for progress and has already justified itself fully.

Junagadh Railway.

Surveys completed and in progress:-

Surveys and construction of Railway lines.

245. The survey from Veraval to Talala has been completed during the year under report and from Talala to Una is in progress.

Lines completed and under construction:—

246. The line from Bantwa to Saradiya was under construction and is expected to be completed and opened for all traffic by the 15th May 1915.

Open Line Works.

Important works completed and in progress.

247. The following works were completed during the year:-

(1) Corrugated iron goods shed at Bantwa.
(2) Repairs to breaches caused by floods on Main line, Shapur-Bantwa and Junagad-Visavadar Branch lines.
(3) Remodelling workshop yard at Junagad.
(4) 9 point indicators provided at Junagad and 2 at Vadal.

The following works were in progress:-

(1) Corrugated iron goods shed at Malia Hatina.
(2) Trolly refuges on the Ozat bridge.
(3) 3 spans 2 ft. rail opening at mile 13 on Junagad-Visavadar Branch.
(4) Stone pitching at mile $\frac{3}{12}$ to $\frac{4}{0}$ on Shapur Bantwa Branch.

Permanent way.

248. 3,510 half round Jodka and 90 bridge sleepers and several broken bed stones on bridges were renewed on the Main line: also 49,225 cft., of stone ballast was spread on the line.

Except 6 rails at Sonrakh bridge and 2 on the Shapur Bantwa branch, which were badly damaged owing to floods and had to be replaced, no other rails were renewed during the year.

Flood damages.

249. Owing to incessant heavy rain on the night of the 17th

September 1914, the line was badly breached at mile 14/15 near Sonrakh Bridge between Junagad and Vadal stations on the Main line and in several places on the Shapur-Bantwa and the Junagad-Visavadar Branch lines, and consequently traffic was interrupted:-

(a) between Junagad and Jetalsar from 18th to 20th September 1914,

(b) between Shapur and Bantwa from 18th September to 2nd October 1914, and

(c) between Junagad and Visavadar from 18th September to 6th October 1914.

The passenger and parcel traffic was resumed by transhipment on (a) from 20th September 1914, on (b) from 2nd October 1914, and through train service restored on (a) from 24th September, on (b) from 18th October 1914 and on (c) from 6th October, 1914.

Rolling Stock.

250. The Railway maintained 11 engines during the year under report of the following types:- *Locomotives.*

5 Small F. Class.
2 Big F. Class.
2 E. Class.
2 P. Class.

One small F. Class engine, which was under thorough overhaul in the workshops at the close of last year, was completed and placed on the line.

One small F. Class and one Big F. Class engines were thoroughly overhauled, and one small F. Class and two P. Class engines and two boilers underwent 2nd class repairs in Junagad Railway Workshops.

One Big F. Class engine and one boiler were under thorough overhaul and are expected to be completed shortly.

251. The following new carriages were built at Junagad Railway Workshop and added to the stock during the year under report:— *Coaching stock*

One Bogie 3rd class,
One Bogie composite 1st and 2nd class,
Two Horse Boxes.
One Bogie Officer's carriage (for the use of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief).

Third class ordinary carriages Nos. 133 and 136 were

condemned and struck off the register, their underframes being used in building the two new Horse Boxes, and the condemned bodies as cabins for Carriage Examiners.

Third class Bogie carriage No. 241 was converted into a 3rd class four wheeled carriage on a new underframe, its own underframe having been used for the Manager's New Saloon.

The total coaching stock of the Railway, including the above additions and alterations at the end of the year under report was 53, as under:—

2 State Saloons.
5 Officers' carriages.
1 Family 1st class.
1 Double 1st class.
1 Compo 1st, 2nd and 3rd class.
6 Compo 1st and 2nd class carriages, (3 ordinary and 3 bogies).
1 Double 2nd class.
1 Compo 2nd and Postal Van.
2 Compo 2nd and 3rd class.
1 Compo 3rd and Postal Van
10 Ordinary 3rd class (4 wheeler).
11 Bogie 3rd class carriages.
3 Compo Brake and 3rd Class Bogie carriages.
1 Compo 3rd class and Brake Van.
3 Horse Boxes.
1 Carriage truck.
3 Brake Vans ordinary.

Two 1st and 2nd class Bogie composite carriages and one 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class composite carriage were thoroughly overhauled. State Saloon No. 2 (Red Saloon) was also thoroughly overhauled, and fitted with Electric lights and fans (Stone's system).

A new 1st and 2nd class Bogie composite carriage is under construction and will be finished shortly.

Goods stock. 252. Thirty-one Low-sided "S" type wagons principally for stone traffic, were built and put on the line.

Two " E. D. " type wagons were altered and made suitable for carrying large stones for Veraval Harbour Works.

The total goods stock of the Railway consisted of 215 vehicles of the following description:—

2 Brake Vans.
1 Luggage Van, (State).
52 Covered Goods wagons.

139 Low sided wagons.
9 Ballast wagons.
3 Timber trucks.
1 Road Van.
1 Powder Van.
1 Cattle wagon.
4 High sided coal wagons.
2 Bogie iron wagons.

The total number of Rolling stock at the end of the year was thus as under:—

Loco Engines 11
Coaching stock 53
Goods stock 215

253. Watering arrangements at Junagad, Veraval and Jetalsar Running sheds and the watering stations on the line continued to be the same as last year. *Watering arrangements.*

254. 3,246 Tons Bengal Coal was consumed and 208 tons shortage from 1911 to 1913-14 was written off during the year. *Fuel consumption.*

255. An agreement known as "Rajkot Agreement" was entered into between the Junagad, Gondal, Porbandar and Jamnagar Railways for pooling of export traffic by sea from the stations Rajkot Junction, Rajkot Para, Gondal and Ribda, with effect from 22nd August 1914. In consequence of this Agreement, the Agreement known as "Veraval Agreement," made with the Gondal-Porbandar Railway for routing of traffic via the ports of Veraval and Porbandar on 17th September 1913, had to be revised. *Agreement.*

256. In consequence of the "Rajkot" agreement, the competitive rates which were introduced for all description of port traffic from stations Rajkot, Rajkot Para, Ribda and Gondal, were withdrawn from 1st September and maxima rates brought into force. *Important changes in rates and fares.*

257. Concessions for free carriage of War Gifts &c., were granted during the year under report for:— *Concessions.*

(*a*) Packages consigned to St. John's Ambulance War Gift Depot, Bombay, from 23rd August 1914.
(*b*) Consignments for Women's Branch of Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund from 3rd February 1914:
(*c*) Packages consigned to the Belgian Consul Bombay and marked Red Cross Gifts for Belgians:
(*d*) Parcels of comfort for the troops:
(*e*) Consignments intended for the Ladies' Provincial Association of the St. John Ambulance U. P.

Stores.

258. Balance of stores on hand on the 31st March 1914... ... ... Rs. 3,75,904

Purchases made during the year... Rs. 4,31,232

Total Rs. 8,07,136

Deducting issues during the year... Rs. 5,54,883

Balance on 31st March 1915 Rs. 2,52,253

Sales to other departments of the State and outsiders during the year were:—

(*a*) P. W. Department, Junagad State Rs. 93,834

(*b*) Other departments of the State and contractors... ... ... Rs. 3,190

Rs. 97,024

Police.

259. The number of cognizable cases reported during the year was 19 against 25 in the last year. These 19 cases and the 2 cases which were pending at the close of the previous year, were disposed of as under:—

5 ended in conviction
6 not brought to trial
1 disposed of under section 157 B of the Criminal Procedure Code
7 excluded
2 Pending with the Police
21

The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 78-10-9 as compared with Rs. 359-4-0 in the year 1913-14, while that recovered amounted to Rs. 5-9-9 against Rs. 81-12-0.

Medical.

260. The following are the figures of admission and attendance during the year under report:

Admission 4,358
Attendance 20,000

The general health of the staff was good throughout the year.

Staff employed.

261. The number of staff employed during the year was:

European..... 1
Anglo Indians. 4
Natives 730

Total 735

Accidents.

262. Owing to heavy rain on the night of the 17th September 1914, the earthwork behind the south abutment of the Sonrakh river bridge at mile 14/15, between Vadal and Junagad, having given way, No. 65 Down passenger train coming

from Jetalsar was wrecked, and the engine with one brake van and 2 composite 1st and 2nd class carriages were precipitated into the river bed. Happily there was no loss of life and measures were immediately taken to repair damage done.

Capital and Revenue Accounts.

263. The Capital outlay of the Open line from the commencement of the line up to end of March 1914, excluding suspense was:-

(1)	Jetalsar-Veraval (Main line)	Rs. 40,99,674
(2)	Shapur-Bantwa (Branch Line)	Rs. 7,71,790
(3)	Junagad-Visavadar (Branch Line)	Rs. 7,46,875
	Total	Rs. 56,18,339

To this amount were added for the works executed during the year:—

(1)	Jetalsar-Veraval (Main line)	Rs. 49,502
(2)	Shahpur-Bantwa (Branch line)	Rs. – 16,158
(3)	Junagad-Visavadar (Branch line)	Rs. 1,20,325
	Total	Rs. 1,53,669

264. Thus the Capital outlay of the line on 31st March 1914, rose from Rs. 56,18,339 to Rs. 57,72,008 excluding Suspense, and from Rs. 60,37,611 to Rs. 60,67,450 including Suspense, at the close of the year under report. *Capital.*

265. The Capital expenditnre on Junagad-Visavadar Branch includes Rs. 6,283 spent on account of flood damages.

266. Besides the above expenditure, a sum of Rs. 1,78,903 was spent on the Bantwa-Saradiya extension up to the end of the year under report, the total Capital outlay invested being Rs. 59,50,911 up to 31st March 1915, excluding suspense.

267. The mean mileage worked during the year was 113·88 and the train mileage 1,71,625 against 113.42 and 1,59,443 respectively in the previous year.

268. The gross earnings for the year increased from Rs. 6,18,701 to Rs. 6,21,293, and the Working Expenses were Rs. 3,28,875 against Rs. 3,21,321 of the previous year, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 4,961 in the net earnings of the year.

269. The expenditure includes Rs. 16,201 spent in repairing breaches caused by heavy floods during September last.

270. The total cost of the damage done by the floods (both capital and Revenue) will amount approximately to Rs. 40,000.

271. The interest on Capital outlay of Rs. 60,67,450 was Rs.

4·82 per cent against 4·93 on a Capital of Rs. 60,37,611 of the previous year.

Revenue transactions.

272. The following table shows the working result of the Railway as compared with the previous year.

Particulars.	1913–14.	1914–15.
Mean mileage worked	113.42	113.88
Train mileage	1,59,443	1,71,625
Average number of trains over the whole line daily in both directions.	3.85	4.13
Gross earnings	6,18,701	6,21,293
Working Expenses	3,21,321	3,28,875
Net earnings	2,97,380	2,92,418
Percentage of Working Expenses on Gross earnings	51.93	52.93
Percentage of Net earnings on Capital outlay including Suspense	4.93	4.82

The increase of Rs. 2,592 in gross earnings calls for no remark, as there was no fluctuation in traffic in the year under report.

The following statement shows the working result of each section of the Railway :—

	Jetalsar-Veraval section.	Shapur-Bantwa section.	Junagad-Visavadar section.	Total.
Mean mileage worked.	67·30	19·31	27·27	113·88
Train mileage.	1,16,113	25,945	29,567	1,71,625
Average number of trains over the whole line daily in both directions.	4·73	3·68	2·97	4·13
Gross earnings.	4,92,994	71,481	56,818	6,21,293
Working Expenses.	2,49,309	50,523	29,043	3,28,875
Net earnings.	2,43,685	20,958	27,775	2,92,418
Percentage of Working expenses on Gross earnings.	50·57	70·68	51·12	52·93
Percentage of Net earnings on the Capital outlay including Suspense.	5·48	2·77	3·20	4·82

273. The following table shows the working expenses of the several departments as compared with the previous year. *Working Expenses.*

Working expenses.	Amount from 1-4-13 to 31-3-1914.	Amount from 1-4-14 to 31-3-1915.	Increase or decrease.
A. Maintenance of Way and works &c....	75,144	85,007	+ 9,863
B. Locomotive.	1,08,139	1,10,554	+ 2,415
C. Carriage and wagon. ...	21,499	13,514	− 7,985
D. Traffic.	53,119	56,064	+ 2,945
E. General charges.	51,394	51,567	+ 173
G. Special & Miscellaneous. ...	12,026	12,169	+ 143
Total...	3,21,321	3,28,875	+ 7,554

The increase of Rs. 9,863 under maintenance of Way and works &c., is chiefly due to repairs to breaches caused by floods, in September last, and of Rs 2,945 under traffic is due to a portion of Jetalsar Junction joint expenses adjusted in this year.

General.

274. The permanent superior staff remained the same, except that the Railway was fortunate enough to secure from the Agency the services of Mr. E. W. Proctor Sims as Railway Manager and Engineer-in-chief, with control of Railway construction and Verawal Harbour works. These combined duties are already sufficiently heavy to justify a full time appointment; and when sanction for further heavy construction between Verawal and Una is obtained, the responsibilities of the post will be largely increased. Owing to the September floods extremely anxious work was imposed for several nights and days on the whole Railway staff whose energy and zeal were equal to the unusual emergency. Mr. A. Marks in addition to his duties as Assistant Manager was in charge of Traffic, Audit, Accounts and Stores Departments and together with other Assistant officials co-operated keenly for the efficiency of the Railway.

275. A period of increasing activity now lies before this Department. The small extension from Bantwa to Saradia near the Bhadar River has been completed and the question of modifying the alignment of this branch is under consideration. The important projected extension from Verawal via Talala to Una and beyond and the probable linking up

ultimately of Talala with Visawadar and by the Baroda State of Visawadar with Dhari in concert with our scheme, are highly important and beneficent enterprises, which should prove of enormous value both directly and indirectly to this State, which will then be served by a Railway line in every direction. Some of the ground to be traversed is difficult; but a survey has made good progress, and as soon as sanction is received to any portion of this scheme, construction will be pushed through as rapidly as local circumstances permit.

276. The latter half of the period now under report has been unfavourable for the Railway Department owing to an unusually poor season and the slackness of trade on account of the great war. Nevertheless, though two branch lines are still comparatively new, the percentage of net earnings on capital outlay has been well maintained at 4·82, and the general working of the line, including especially permanent way, exhibits a marked improvement. The future of the Railway system of the State in conjunction especially with an improved harbour at Verawal appears, therefore, to be well assured.

The Saurashtra Post Office.

277. The increasing number of letters and parcels carried during the year under report is a favourable indication of the growing usefulness of this institution.

278. The Post Office had to deal with 3,27,635 letters and 22,439 parcels as against 3,25,145 and 20,831 respectively during the preceding year, thus showing an increase of 2,490 and 1,608 under each head respectively, whilst the gross revenue also shows a corresponding increase of Rs. 214-5-7 being Rs. 2,410-0-6 compared with Rs. 2,195-10-11 in the previous year. It must be especially remarked that the revenue has gone up inspite of the discontinuance of the red or one anna stamp for receipt purposes in the books of traders and money lenders, and on Hundis, receipts &c. It is expected that with a more comprehensive knowledge of the duties of their posts on the part of clerks in the Mahals who are in charge of postal work, the revenue will further expand: a memo has been drawn up and circulated with this object.

279. The gross expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 5,880-0-7 against Rs. 5,501-1-10 of the last year, the increase of Rs. 378-14-9 being due chiefly to the inclusion of the cost of the new Electro blocks for the postage stamps prepared at Bombay, and the charge for printing a supply of stamps in advance. In other respects the expenditure has not exceeded that of the previons year.

The Saurashtra Post Office can thus be ranked as a self-supporting institution if the loss of revenue incurred by it in carrying Darbari letters, parcels &c. free of charge be taken into account.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Finance.

Financial year.

280. The figures and statistics, that have been entered in the previous statements, are for the financial year from 1-9-1913 to 31-8-14, and remarks have been added to indicate the condition of various accounts on 31st March 1915.

SECTION I.

281. The financial statement, which forms appendix XXII to the Annual Administration Report of the State, contains remarks regarding increases and decreases in the various heads on a comparison with the figures of the previous year.

Income.

282. The total income received in the Treasuries on account of all the Departments of the State was Rs. 46,83,358 as against Rs. 46,66,464 in St. 1969. Increases in Revenue total Rs. 3,95,224 and decreases total Rs. 3,78,330, giving a net increase of Rs. 16,894. The Junagadh Railway earned Rs. 1,15,883 more than last year, and interest and exchange on account of investment in Government Promissory Loan Notes and Tankshal Loans show an increase of Rs. 1,56,149 over the income of last year from the same source, whilst 3 heads viz.—Land Revenue, Forest and Customs show chief decreases of Rs. 1,58,877, Rs. 45,729, and Rs. 24,531 respectively.

Expenditure.

283. The aggregate expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 37,39,845, against Rs. 33,48,701 in the previous year showing a net increase of Rs. 3,91,144. The total of increased expenditure in various heads is Rs. 6,15 772, while that of decreased expenditure is Rs. 2,24,628. The increased expenditure which deserves to be specially noted is Rs. 3,49,548 in Public Works due to a larger programme and Rs. 1,14,684 in "Exchange and Profit &c." due to loss on adjustment in the Special Grass Operations of St. 1968.

Financial Progress made during the year.

284. Rs 9,43,513 represent the net savings made during the year, as against Rs. 13,17,763 in the previous year. The year under report was not, in productivity of the Revenue Department, as good as St. 1969 owing to less favourable rainfall, whilst the Public Works programme was more extensive than that of the preceding year.

General Financial Position.

285. This State continues to have no liabilities in the form of debt, other than the usual deposits which are classified below under their appropriate sub-heads.

Name of sub-heads.	Balance of St. 1969 shown in last year's report.	Subsequent adjustment made in accounts of that year.	Net balance at the end of St. 1969.	Receipt in St. 1970.	Total.	Repayment in St. 1970 including lapsed deposits.	Balance at the end of St. 1970.
Revenue deposits.	2,40,535	- 45,172	1,95,363	1,70,116	3,65,479	2,04,254	1,61,225
Court deposits.	24,328	- 285	24,043	40,080	64,123	35,080	29,043
Personal deposits	5,27,769	+25,337	5,53,106	15,17,635	20,70,741	15,87,770	4,82,971
Total.	7,92,632	- 20,120	7,72,512	17,27,831	25,00,343	18,27,104	6,73,239

These balances belong mainly to the following accounts:—

1	Managed and Attached Estates	Rs.	3,33,037
2	Tankshal	„	27,018
3	Railway Provident Fund	„	60,232
4	Deposit on account of Hisabi Dafter ...	„	26,731
5	Gir Forest Office	„	23,258
6	Rajprakarni Court	„	1,076
7	Imperial War Relief Fund	„	25,000
8	Goladhar	„	18,266
9	Toshakhana	„	77,317
10	Courts	„	29,042
11	Japti Dafter	„	20,879
12	Chief Forest Office	„	5,641
13	Abkari Department	„	2,941
14	Jalansar	„	22,801
		Total Rs.	6,73,239

Of these accounts No. 2,4,7,9, & 11 have been cleared during the present year.

286. The accounts of Local Funds instituted for the maintenance of Municipal Institutions in the Mahals stood as below:— *Local Fund.*

Balance at the end of St. 1969 as shown in the report.	Subsequent adjustment made in account of the year.	Actual balance at the end of St. 1969.	Receipt in St. 1970.	Total.	Repaid in St. 1970.	Balance at the end of St. 1970.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23,850	+489	24,339	33,973	58,312	25,442	32,870

Adding the above amount of Rs. 32,870 to Rs. 6,73,239, shown as balance of deposit, the total is Rs. 7,06,109, which represents the liabilities of the State at the end of St. 1970 i. e. on 31st August 1914.

The balance of deposits on 31st March 1915 after taking

into account receipts and payments up-to-date, was Rs. 5,85,804 against Rs. 9,74,345 on 31st March 1914.

The investment and dues of the State are as below:—

(1) Fixed Deposits;
(2) Current Deposits;
(3) Loans secured on Land;
(4) Capital invested in Railway;
(5) Advances recoverable;
(6) Out-standing dues.

The accounts marked 1 to 4 above, stood at the end of St. 1970 as under:—

Description of investment.	Balance at the end of St. 1969. Rs.	Debit in St. 1970. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Credit in St 1970 Rs.	Balance at the end of St. 1970.
Fixed deposit	10,00,000	13,00,000	23,00,000	18,00,000	5,00,000
Current deposit	1,95,976	35,13,566	37,09,542	34,69,554	2,39,988
G. P. Notes.	14,07,454	19,64,406	33,71,860	...	33,71,860 (of the face value of 35,12,000).
Loans secured on land.	6,16,988 + 320 (by adjustment).	1,58,834	7,76,142	1,17,020	6,59,122
Shares in C. P. Railway.	1,00,000	...	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
Capital invested in Junagadh Railway, including share in J. R. Section.	62,32,450 – 16,616 (by adjustment).	2,74,749	64,90,583	17,179	64,73,404
Total	95,38,572	72,11,555	1,67,48,127	54,03,753	1,13,44,374

The above statement shows that the balance in fixed deposits with the Bank of Bombay is Rs. 5,00,000 maturing on 23-6-1915. The investment in Government paper amounted to Rs. 14,65,000 on 31-8-1913, and was raised to Rs. 35,12,000 before 31-8-1914. The outstanding balance of loans to land-holders rose from Rs. 6,17,308, at the end of St. 1969 to Rs. 6,59,122 at the end of St. 1970.

Capital invested in State Railway enterprise at the end of St. 1969 was Rs. 62,15,834 and was increased to Rs. 64,73,405 at the end of St. 1970.

Interest earned by the State on investments was as shown below:—

Interest on	Fixed Deposits.....Rs	32,562
Do.	on G. P. Notes.....,,	86,626
Do.	on other loans.....,,	26,504
	(including C. P. Ry. Shares)	
Do.	on Tankshal Loan.....,,	47,764

287. The subjoined table shows the condition of advance accounts at the end of St. 1970. *Advances.*

Nature of advance.	Balance at the end of St. 1969.	Debit in St. 1970.	Total.	Credit in St. 1970.	Balance at the end of St. 1970.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Permanent advance.	26,387	4,360	30,747	5,184	25,563
Do. to depts. for Factory & workshop.	4,06,536 + 2,18,110 (by adjustment)	19,97,124	26,21,770	21,30,535	4,91,235
Occasional advances.	3,80,077 – 35,641 (by adjustment)	25,69,879	29,14,315	28,08,979	1,05,336
Tagavi advances.	1,12,873 – 13,318 (by adjustment)	42,021	1,41,576	46,138	95,438
Miscellaneous Do. to village institutions.	29,579 + 742 (by adjustment)	31,939	60,776	36,293	24,483
Total...	9,55,452 + 1,68,409	46,45,324	57,69,185	50,27,129	7,42,056
	11,23,861				

It will thus be seen that the balance of Rs. 11,23,861 remaining at the end of St. 1969 as advances recoverable, was reduced to Rs. 7,42,056 at the end of the year under report.

The suspense account to the debit of the State Railway is Rs. 1,66,540, and that to the debit of the Mota Toshakahna on account of value of jewellery etc. is Rs. 3,16,434 and to grass account on account of grass stacked is Rs. 1,28,270.

288. Out-standing dues of the various departments have been made upto St. 1968. They stand as under:— *Outstanding dues.*

	Head.	Amount due.
1	Revenue department.	Rs. 4,82,558—9–11
2	Barkhali.	,, 4,96,907—6—½

3	Jortalbi.	,,	68,503-10-11
4	Judicial Department.	,,	34,158—5—8
5	Hisabi Daftar.	,,	28,413-12-10½
6	Printing Press.	,,	2,356—7—4½
7	Customs.	,,	8,183—1-11¼
8	Public Works.	,,	2—0—0
9	Abkari, Opium.	,,	14,666—4—8
10	Revenue Survey.	,,	2—0—0
11	Land rent, quarry etc.	,,	5,893-13—9½
12	Vali Varad.	,,	10—9—6
13	Rayasat.	,,	1,357-15—4½
14	Verawal Port.	,,	2,326—7—9
15	Miscellaneous.	,,	94,484-10—6¾
	Total Rs.....		12,39,825—8—4.

It will thus be seen that the total assets of the State may be recorded at Rs. 1,33,26,255 *minus* Rs. 7,06,109 of liability deposits, or Rs. 1,26,20,146, the total being comprised of Rs. 1,13,44,374 invested assets with Rs. 7,42,056 outstanding advances and Rs. 12,39,825 outstanding dues.

SECTION II.

Work of Account Department.

289. The Huzur Treasury dealt with 7,198 Chillans amounting to Rs. 40,08,950-13-4, which include Mahal remittances to the extent of Rs. 25,05,291-1-6, while the number of Vouchers dealt with was 8,339 aggregating to Rs. 44,59,337-5-3.

The average daily number of Chillans and Vouchers dealt with was 26 and 30 respectively.

The Post-Audit branches dealt with 53,283 Chillans amounting to Rs. 82,72,642 and 17,727 Vouchers amounting to Rs. 87,19,958.

Huzur Treasury Post-Audit placed under objection items aggregating Rs. 86-5-5, of which Rs. 11-12-11 have been recovered, Rs. 20-9-4 have been remitted by special order, while Rs. 52-1-2 remain to be recovered.

The Mahal Post-Audit passed 8,388 Vouchers for payment, and all were paid by the sub treasuries. They placed under objection Rs. 2–0–5 which amount has been recovered.

The account Inspection Branch audited the accounts of St. 1969 of 4 Sub-Treasuries, and Revenue accounts of the same year of Vanthali Navagadh, and Keshod Mahals, and of Junagadh Mahal for St. 1968 including accounts of charitable estates of Goladhar and Jalansar.

Departmental accounts of St. 1968 of 22 Offices and

one account of St. 1969 were audited during this year by the local Auditor of Departmental Accounts.

The Treasury earned Rs. 2,706 on account of Vatav on cheques and Hundies, while the cost on that account was only Rs. 379.

290. The work of the 13 Sub-Treasuries in the State showed an improvement on last year, though reminders and references have still to be made for various returns and accounts. *Work of Sub-Treasuries.*

The result of the Departmental examination in Revenue and Accounts matters held in June 1914 shows the following percentage of passes.

	Appeared.	Passed.	Percentage.
Accounts Dept.	20	10	50

291. The following table shows the state of Barkhali accounts at the end of the year:— *Barkhali Accounts.*

	From Bhayats and Mul Girassias.	From Alienees.
	Rs.	Rs.
Outstanding at the end of St. 1969...	51,005	2,94,627
	+2,586	+71,566 by adjustment.
	53,591	3,66,193
Recovery of arrears in St. 1970.	2,817	21,965
Demand for St. 1970 including interest.	40,942	88,221
Recovery in St. 1970 of current dues ...	38,980	84,399
Arrears due at the end of St. 1970 ...	52,736	3,48,050

292. There were 149 loan accounts on the books of the Junagadh Tankshal at the end of St. 1969, of which 82 were secured on land for Rs. 9,04,862 and 67 unsecured for Rs. 55,837; of the former, 5 were finally paid up, 5 khatas were amalgamated with others and ceased to exist as separate entities, while 8 more Khatas were added, so that at the end of 1970 there were 80 Khatas ; of the latter 6 were squared and 1 added, leaving 62 Khatas at the end of St. 1970. Hence the result at the end of St. 1970 is as follows :— *Tankshal Junagadh.*

	Secured.	Unsecured.
Dues at the end of St. 1969.	Rs. 9,04,862	Rs. 55, 837
Newly lent in St. 1970.	„ 14,054	„ 206
Added on account of interest.	„ 64,759	„ 0
Do. of Vakilat etc.	„ 1,128	„ 0
Total	Rs. 9,84,803	Rs. 56,043
Deduct.		
Recovered in cash in St. 1970.	44,052	„ 3,711
Written off.	1,27,694	„ 285
Balance at the end of St. 1970.	Rs. 8,13,057	Rs. 52,047

Thus there were Rs. 8,65,104 due by 142 debtors at the end of St. 1970. The Tankshal possesses landed property worth Rs. 52,132; out of this, property worth Rs 852 was disposed of. The rent recovered from household property is Rs. 2,300 per year i. e. about 4 p. c. on outlay.

Tankshal Verawal Branch.

293. The Verawal Branch of the Tankshal had on its books 157 Khatas of the sum of Rs. 83,236 at the end of St 1969. Out of these, 17 Khatas were finally squared during the year, leaving 140 Khatas at the end of St. 1970. The amount realized during the year was Rs. 4,842 while Rs. 438 were written off. The balance due, therefore, at the end of St. 1970 was Rs. 77,956, to be recovered by instalments in future years.

Central Records

294. There were 6 Karkuns engaged in indexing the records and 4 temporary clerks were added during the year under report to clear arrears of revenue records. During the year 3,577 files of different records were indexed. The number of files sorted and indexed as A and B class papers respectively was 4,586 and 11,185.

The Judicial records indexing branch received during the year records of 8 offices containing 1,400 files. The staff is at present engaged in sorting records.

The cost of Establishment for records amonnted to Rs. 5,728 during the year.

Stationery.

295. Articles of the value of Rs. 15,490 were in stock at the end of March 1914. During the year under report articles of the value of Rs. 20,286 were purchased, making a total of Rs. 35,776. Articles worth Rs. 24,239 were supplied to State Offices, and the balance of stock at the end of the year was Rs. 11,537. The State earned Rs. 1,286 as commission on the purchases made. The cost of maintenance of Stationery Establishment amounted to Rs. 780 for the year.

SECTION III.

General Remarks.

296. The Account Department has now been placed on a sound basis and the system adopted has been intelligently responded to by other Departments. Minor errors are still frequent in revenue accounts, but gradual improvement is taking place as the Vighoti system with new forms and statements is grasped by the subordinate staff.

297. There is still delay in repayment of advances, and special orders have been found necessary to deal with remissness in this respect. Frequent transfers and incomplete charge—giving are also matters requiring attention. Verification of accounts in some departments is not regularly performed and orders are being issued to correct this omission.

298. It has been found difficult to secure capable auditors, whose work is unattractive and yet requires experience and discretion. The experiment of obtaining graduates to be trained in Accounts does not seem likely to succeed. At the same time Audit work is increasingly heavy and onerous in view of expansion of interests and general increase in annual revenue and expenditure.

299. The revenue of the year ending August 31st 1914 namely Rs. 46,83,358 again showed an increase, though the result for 1913 was quite unprecedentedly high. When the Forest Department yields a fair revenue and funds now invested in Government paper have been spent on Railway enterprise, the income of the State should speedily attain 50 lakhs. The year under report, owing to a less favourable rainfall, was by no means so productive as the preceding year of 1913. and it is satisfactory that our anticipations of 42 lakhs were so substantially exceeded.

300. As regards the financial year now in progress, we have had to face two most adverse circumstances in the shape of the great war which has much affected trade activities, and the extraordinary rainfall in September 1914 which did so much damage to early crops and failed to confer the expected benefit on later crops. These influences are clearly reflected in decreased Railway earnings and slacker business at Verawal Port, though under the circumstances traffic has exceeded our expectations. Whilst therefore a shrinkage in income during the current year is inevitable, the general prosperity of the State is happily stable enough to withstand a slight temporary setback.

301. Indeed owing to disposal of many surplus State ornaments of small value, we may expect that our income will again amount to some 43 or 44 lakhs. On the whole, it can be said that in a normal year the revenue should exceed 45 lakhs and will never fall much below 40 lakhs of Rupees even in a scarcity year, whereas at the commencement of the Administration the normal revenue was about 30 lakhs.

302. The following statement exhibits available assets in the State Treasury in hard cash and convertible investments, apart from capital invested in Railways and loans, and represents the immediate resources at our disposal for development of future enterprises.

303. This total represents an addition during the year of about eleven lakhs of rupees.

Available fluid assets in the State Treasury on 31st March 1915.

Government Promissory Notes (face value)		Rs.	35,12,000
Fixed Deposit with Bank ...	....	,,	5,00,000
Current Deposits with Bank ...	...	,,	3,97,342
Cash balance in hand	...	,,	12,28,579
Central Provinces Railway shares ...	...	,,	1,00,000
Grand Total... ...	...	**Rs.**	**57,37,921**

304. This generous balance affords sufficient proof of our financial stability; at the same time it does not by any means exceed our prospective requirements in view of expected expenditure on the following chief enterprises, which are already actively engaging our attention:—

(1) Railway Development;
(2) Verawal Port Development;
(3) Irrigation Development;
(4) Mahal Improvements;
(5) Junagadh Water supply;

305. It may be calculated that these schemes alone, apart from any other considerable items of improvement in varied directions, are likely to require some 60 lakhs of Rupees in the next few years. It is hoped that we shall be able to finance these enterprises and at the same time to maintain a substantial permanent reserve of at least 25 lakhs; but much must depend on the character of the next few seasons. Under normal conditions we shall be able in addition to develop other resources and to supply demands previously much neglected. It must however be realized that with increasing revenue and respon-

sibilities and in response to altered conditions, there must be a corresponding gradual improvement in our appointment cadre and in the prospects of our subordinate establishments. A year like the present, moreover, reminds us that with a poor season and adverse circumstances we shall not be able to add largely to our current balances. But the financial condition of the State is on the whole extremely favourable, and much credit is due to the Account Department for careful control of receipts and payments.

Customs Department.

306. The Customs Ijaro for the town of Junagadh was given from 1st September 1914 for Rs. 31,000 and will remain in force till the end of the present year, upto 31st August 1915. The total income of the last and the year under report is shown in the following table:- *Customs.*

No.	Head.	St. year 1913-14. Rs.	St. year 1914-15. Rs.	Increase. in Rs.	Decrease. in Rs
1	Customs duty.	13,801—6-11	29,189—0-4	15,387—9-5	...
2	Municipality dues.	10,443—4—0	3,470-11-4	...	6,972-8-8
3	Abkari dues	3,986—9—0	6,960—1-6	2,973—8-6	...
4	Miscellaneous.	1,370-14—5	2,339-13-0	968-14-7	...
	Total...	29,602—2—4	41,959-10-2	19,330—0-6	6,972 8-8

The expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 530-2-0 as compared with Rs. 1,764 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,234 owing to the abolition of the Department.

Last year's Rules for levy of Jakat were revised and new Rules were framed in consultation with the Committee appointed for the purpose, and were brought into force from 1st September 1914 as a temporary measure for one year. These Rules have given great encouragement and facility for trade.

It is under consideration to revert to departmental management in order to eliminate complaints from the public and the Ijardar, and it is believed that the Municipality which now takes the whole customs revenue will profit considerably thereby.

Salt.

307. During the year under report 1,64,143 Mds. of salt *Salt.*

were produced in the State against 1,38,147 Mds in the previous year, out of which 1,12,822 Mds. were sold to Junagadh subjects and 45,673 Mds. to merchants from other States, making in all 1,58,495 against 1,19,781 Mds. and 42,187 Mds. respectively during the previous year. The average annual consumption shows a decrease of ¾ lb. per head (from 11 to 10¼). The total sum realized from the sale of salt during the year under report amounts to Rs 43,763 against Rs. 45,231 of last year and the total expenditure on all heads comes to Rs. 23,052 against Rs. 26,155 of the previous year. It will thus be seen that the State has realized a net profit of Rs. 20,711 by sale transactions against Rs. 19,076 in the year 1913-14.

Abkari.

Abkari.

308. The actual receipts were Rs. 21,200 against Rs. 21,226 of the last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 26.

The revenue derived by the State from licenses and Ijaras of tobacco, ganja, &c., during the current year was Rs. 49,812 against Rs. 47,306 of the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,506 against Rs. 1,453 of the last year.

Opium.

Opium.

309. An Ijara for the purchase and sale of Opium was given for Rs, 10,201 for the official year commencing from 1st September 1914 to 31st August 1915.

The following table shows the total quantity of Opium purchased and sold and that remaining in stock at the end of the year:—

	1913-14.		1914-15.		Remarks.
	Quantity in Maunds.	Cost in Rs.	Quantity in Maunds.	Cost in Rs.	
Balance on 1st April.	3-18	1,141	4-19	2 429	
Purchase during the year.	108—0	58,320	99—0	53,460	
Sale during the year.	106-13	67,896	100-16½	64,216	
Balance at the end of the year.	4-19	2,429	3-2½	1,660	

The total receipts on account of sale of opium amounted to Rs. 34,193 against Rs. 37,633 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,440 which is due to less consumption of opium, presumably owing to the increased price.

Stamps.

310. The balance of stamps on 31-3-1914 amounted to Rs. 57,603. Value of stamp sheets and labels printed during the year ending 31st March 1915 was Rs. 72,976. The sale of stamps was Rs. 66,770. The balance, therefore, on 31-3-15 was Rs 63,808. *Stamps.*

Junagadh	Depot.	...	...	Rs. 19,082
Mahal	do.	...	...	„ 44,726
			Total	Rs. 63,808

The total expenditure incurred during the year on account of Stamp establishment etc. was Rs. 5,262-14-3 which included commission charges of Rs. 2,023-2-5.

Printing Press.

311. The statement of account shows that the total earnings during the year under report amounted to Rs. 11,209–10–9, as against 12,174–9–6 of the last year, whilst the total expenditure was Rs. 11,713–5–10 as against Rs. 8,767–10–2 of the previous year. This apparent decrease of earnings and increase of expenditure is due to the fact that owing to the war there was a large addition of printing matter inserted in the Dastural Amal, both ordinary and extraordinary, amounting on occasions to 84 pages. The work for the State Gazette has caused not only a loss of revenue but an increase in expenditure, inasmuch as more printing materials had to be used; but the quality of work remains high and is punctually and carefully performed. Taken as a whole the State Press has responded to an unusual strain with cheerfulness and efficiency.

Jamdarkhana.

312. The value of stock in hand on 31-3-14 was Rs. 16,206. Poshaks worth Rs. 406 were received and articles worth Rs. 474 were purchased during the year, whilst Poshaks worth Rs. 2,253 were given on ceremonial occasions. Hence the value of articles in hand on 31–3–1915 was Rs. 14,833. *Jamdarkhana.*

Kothar.

313. The system of supplying necessary articles to the several Departments of the State from the Kothar through a Contractor still continues. Most of the old Kothar dead stock articles were disposed of by auction. *Kothar.*

This is a purely charitable institution maintained by the State, supplying cooked food or rations daily to deserving *Lungar.*

Mahomedan poor the nubmer of whom has increased from 300 to 400. The work of supervision is done by a Committee, whose efforts have had most satisfactory results in alleviating only cases of real need in a suitable manner.

Zoological Department.

314. It is contemplated to concentrate all animals in the Zoological Department in the Sakar Bag where they can be conveniently seen by the public in a healthy centre outside the town. This involves gradual removal when new cages have been completed; but the task has already been begun. Three young lion cubs have been successfully reared in captivity out of five born last year, and they are in every respect healthy and active owing to the care of Amir Naib Hasambhai, the Zoological Superintendent.

Mehmandari Department.

315. The Mehmandari Department has been entrusted to the Assistant Superintendent with a trained Store Keeper who has listed all furniture and crockery and provisions. A proper supply of furniture has been purchased and all useless articles have been disposed of. Under the new system, the Store is now in good order and can meet all requisitions without delay, whilst bills and accounts are punctually rendered.

316. The Rasul Manzil Annexe has been properly furnished and the Khasa Lal Bag has been converted into a second guest house with suitable furniture, and servants' quarters have been added.

317. The Sardar Bag bungalow has also been much improved and is fit for occupation as a guest house. It will shortly be vacated by the Railway Manager who will reside in the Lal Bag, formerly occupied by the Chief Forest Officer who will be accommodated elsewhere.

318. Some minor improvements are still required and the Native Guest House has still to be furnished suitably when the Hospital vacates it.

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CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

319. The total number of births registered during the year under report was 17,862 against 14,895 of the last year, showing an increase of 2,967 births this year. Of 17,862 births 9,357 were boys and 8,505 girls, against 7,925 and 6,970 respectively of the last year. The birth rate per mille of population was 41·13 as compared with 34·3 of the last year. *Births.*

320. The total number of deaths registered during the year under report was 10,725 as against 10,445 in the previous year, showing an increase of 280 deaths this year. The death rate per mille of population was 24·72 this year against 24·05 of the preceding year. Of 10,725 deaths, 5,696 were males, and 5,029 were females, giving male and female percentage of 53·11 and 46·99 respectively against 54·95 and 45·05 of the last year. *Deaths.*

Medical Relief.

321. The Department consists of one Chief Medical Officer, one Lady Doctor, four Assistant Surgeons, all graduates of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, one unpassed Assistant Surgeon, eighteen qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons, two unpassed Sub-Assistant Surgeons and three non-qualified men. *Medical staff.*

322. Apart from the Junagadh Railway Dispensary, the Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary, the Miniature Travelling Dispensary, and the Mangrol Dispensary, there were in all 23 Medical institutions at the close of the last year. The Majee Sardar Bakhte Dispensary being no longer required in Junagadh City, has been closed since 1st September 1914, while the miniature Travelling Dispensary which was formerly nominal, has been converted this year into a regular Gir Travelling Dispensary with Head Quarters at Sasan, with the object of giving medical relief to people in their villages. This experiment promises well and is being carefully watched. Hence there are at present 23 Medical Institutions supported by the State as follows:— *Medical institutions.*

> General Hospital, Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital, Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum, Junagadh New Dispensary, and Jail Dispensary at Junagadh and 18 Dispensaries in the Mahals, including the Gir Travelling Dispensary.

323. As stated last year, the Public Works Department, by means of a special additional grant of one lakh of Rupees, finished the front dispensary portion of the New Building with very *The New Hospital Building.*

creditable celerity before the monsoon, and handed it over to this Department for occupation. The main Hospital Building for in-patients is now ready, as also are the kitchens. Only a few more outhouses and the quarters for the staff remain incomplete, but they, too, will soon be fit for residence. The arrival of fittings and equipment, for which a sum of Rs 30,000 has been specially sanctioned, has been inevitably delayed owing to the war.

The Dispensary, the Hospital, the Isolation Wards, the Eye Wards and Establishment Quarters, the extensive enclosure with a fine garden, will present a fine spectacle when fully occupied, and the scheme of extending the hospital boundary to the west by pushing out the town wall promises to be entirely successful.

324. During the year under report the Sasan Dispensary was transferred together with Revenue Offices &c. to Talala where a fine new building with quarters for the staff has been provided. The old Sasan Dispensary building with quarters has been utilized for the Gir Travelling Dispensary. The old Dispensary building at Bherai has been vacated and the Dispensary has been shifted to suitable quarters set apart for the purpose, out of the Gin Building acquired by the State. Bhesan has also got a commodious new Dispensary building this year.

Patients treated.

325. 1,48,562 persons (excluding those treated at the Railway and Imperial Service Lancers' Line Dispensaries) were treated this year at the above mentioned institutions as compared with 1,40,637 treated in the last year, showing an increase of 7,925 patients. Of 1,48,562 persons treated, 1,686 were in-patients and 1,46,876 were out-patients, against 1,714 and 1,38,923 respectively of the last year. The daily average of new admissions was 406·74 against 381·15 of the last year; while the aggregate daily average attendance was 1,758·11 against 1,664·98 of the last year. Of the new admissions 402.12 were out-patients and 4·62 were in-patients. Of 1,48,562 persons treated, 88,547 were males and 60,015 females.

In-patients.

326. Of 1,686 in-patients, Junagadh Hospital treated 1,313, Leper Asylum 96, Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital 114, Central Jail Dispensary 56, Verawal Dispensary 12, Una Dispensary 80, Kutiana Dispensary 11, and the remaining district Dispensaries 4.

Junagadh Hospital.

327. Of 1,686 in-patients Junagadh Hospital treated 1,313 this year against 1,410 during last year. Of these 1,244 were new admissions and 69 had remained at the close of the last

year. The average daily new admission was 3.45 this year against 3·72 in the previous year. Of 1,313 in-patients, 1,061 were cured or relieved, 162 absented, 32 died, leaving 58 under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average attendance was 54·84 against 58·69 of the last year.

Poisoned wounds.

328. There were 433 cases of poisoned wounds by bites of scorpions, snakes etc., this year, as contrasted with 537 of the last year.

Surgical operations.

329. 5,803 surgical operations were performed this year against 5,715 of the last year. Of the surgical operations 547 were major and 5,256 minor as compared with 542 and 5,173 respectively of the last year, showing an increase of 5 in major and 83 in minor operations.

Committee of Visitors.

330. Occasional surprise visits at the various Mahal Dispensaries by the district officials contributed to the general efficiency of their work. The Ladies' Committee of visitors appointed since 1913 to look after the working of the Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital is also doing valuable work by regular inspection.

Lepers.

331. 96 lepers were treated at the Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum this year against 60 of the last year. It is the only institution of its kind in the province of Kathiawar, having accommodation for 60 in-patients. There were 37 lepers at the close of the last year and 59 were admitted this year making a total of 96. Of these, 54 were discharged relieved, none absented themselves and 10 died, leaving 32 at the close of the year. In order to increase the efficiency of this institution, the Leper Asylum has been placed in charge of a seperate Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

The Gir Travelling Dispensary

332. The Gir travelling Dispensary treated 3,032 patients this year against 156 last year, and performed one major and 53 minor operations this year as compared with no major and 2 minor operations in the previous year. The Travelling Medical Officer visited 47 villages twice and travelled 342 miles this year.

The Railway Dispensary.

333. The Railway Dispensary at Junagadh treated 4,258 patients this year against 4,618 of the last year : 89 minor operations were performed this year against 155 during the last year, of which 64 were vaccination operations this year against 66 of the last year. Better accommodation is required now that the former building is devoted to office purposes.

During the year under review, 92 cases of injuries from Railway accidents occurred against 166 of the last year. Of the 92 cases, only 3 were serious.

The Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary.

334. The Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary treated 1,500 patients this year against 1,452 during the preceding year. Of the 1,500 patients treated, 118 were in-door patients and 1,382 out-door-patients, as compared with 196 and 1,256 respectively of the last year. Of the 1,500 patients, 1,340 were males and 60 females. This year there were no major operations, but 29 minor operations were performed as compared with 1 and 8 respectively of last year.

Medical Budget.

335 The total budget grant of the Medical Department, (including Vaccination), has been raised this year to Rs. 79,495 from Rs. 78,010 last year.

Injuries.

336. 7,690 cases of injuries of varying intensity occurred this year against 4,831 of the last year. Most of the cases were accidental, while 1,069, which were purely criminal, required medico-legal opinion against 642 last year.

Post-mortem Examination.

337. 66 Post-mortem examinations were held this year against 65 of the last year.

Temperature.

338. The highest temperature registered under shade this year was 110°F at Una and Junagadh on 15th and 22nd May 1914 respectively, while the lowest was 50°F at Una and Keshod on 26-12-14 and 12-1-15 respectively against 107°F at Junagadh on 12-5-13 and 54°F at Nawagadh on 2-12-13 respectively during the last year.

Epidemic Diseases.

Plague.

339. During the year under report plague broke out at Chhattrava on the 15th July 1914. It subsequently spread to Mahiyari, Mandva, a few other villages and Kutiyana where it is still prevalent. The people of Kutiyana have removed to temporary huts outside the infected area. The town was visited by the Chief Medical Officer, and prompt measures were taken by him to suppress the epidemic which though persistent is fortunately not very virulent. During the year under report 410 indigenous plague cases occurred, mostly in Kutiana town.

Cholera.

240. During the year under report 30 deaths from Cholera were recorded against 7 of the last year.

Small-pox.

341. Small-pox did not prevail so widely this year as it did last year. It appeared only in the Kutiyana Mahal where there were in all 41 deaths against 124 of the last year.

Measles.

342. There were again several deaths owing to measles, 315 fatal cases occurring as against 348 last year.

343. Whooping Cough, which commonly occurs amongst children, proved unusually troublesome and caused 1,057 deaths this year against 626 of the last year. *Whooping Cough.*

General.

344. (I) Junagadh members of the Kathiawar Medical Society, Rajkot, attended the 1st Quarterly Meeting of this year, held at Rajkot on 13-3-15.

(II) It had been arranged to send a Graduate to Dehra Dun from Junagadh to receive instructions in the various uses of electricity as applied in medicine. However, the opening of the class at Dehra Dun was postponed this year on account of the war.

(III) Dr. R. M. Parekh was sent this year to Bombay for receiving instructions in diseases of the throat, nose and ear. He is further instructed to attend Practical Bacteriology and Ophthalmology classes at State expense.

345. It is found difficult to fill vacancies on the present scale of pay and it is under contemplation to regrade the lower appointments so as to allow fair remunerations to well qualified men.

Vaccination.

346. In order to increase efficiency in the vaccination department a graduate of the Bombay University is specially appointed as whole-time Assistant Superintendent, with the express duty of supervising vaccination work only. The Department records with regret the suicide of Chorwad Vaccinator Dalsookh Chunilal on 30-5-14. Provision has been made for his widow by the State. *Appointment of a new Special Officer.*

During the year under report one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent, one Inspector and 9 vaccinators were at work.

347. 14,342 primary vaccinations and 253 re-vaccinations were performed this year against 12,922 and 148 respectively of the last year, showing an increase of 1,420 or nearly 10·9 p. c. in primary vaccinations. The ratio of primary vaccination per every 1,000 of population is 33·02 while that of primary and re-vaccinations combined is 36.61 as compared with 32·67 and 35·58 respectively of the preceding year. Out of 14,342 persons operated upon, 7,216 were males and 7,126 were females. Of the persons vaccinated, 11,832 were under one year of age, 2,474 were between one and six years, and 36 were above 6 years of age. *Number of Vaccination.*

348. The number of persons successfully vaccinated was 13,488, giving a percentage of 97·61 this year as against 96·49 of the *Result of Vaccination.*

preceding year. The results of 524 were not noted owing to absence at the time of registration.

Villages visited. 349. All the villages in the State were visited by the vaccinators during the year under review. The Inspector visited 452 villages and inspected 10,141 children this year against 458 and 11,189 respectively of the last year. The Assistant Superintendent visited 440 villages and examined 12,770 children against 230 and 7,494 of the last year. The Superintendent also toured in the District and inspected the work of 5 vaccinators.

Cost of maintenance. 350. The total cost of maintaining the establishment during the year amounted to Rs. 7,888 2-0 against Rs. 6,763-1-0 of the last year, giving an average cost of Rs. 0-9-2 of each successful operation against Rs. 0-9-0 of the previous year.

Concluding Remarks. 351. It is noteworthy that the epidemic of small-pox prevailed in only two circles this year. In all, 6 villages were reported to have been infected and 37 persons succumbed to the disease. The vaccination staff has generally given satisfaction and the work done shows a distinct improvement.

Veterinary.

352. The total number of State animals treated was 640, against 785 last year. Of these, 631 were cured, 5 died and 4 were incurable. The number of animals of Rayats and private owners treated was 605 this year, against 728 of the last year, of which 587 were cured, 11 died and 7 were discharged as incurable.

The number of operations of castration performed this year was 29, as against 13 last year, and all were successful. Of these, four were upon horses and 25 upon calves of the State cattle camp.

During the year, 103 horses of the Imperial Service Lancers were treated, of which one died and the remaining 102 were discharged cured.

The district itinerating Veterinary Assistant treated in all 2,019 cases of foot and mouth disease, and Rinderpest in different districts of the State. Out of these, 92 died and the remaining 1,927 were cured as against 671 cases treated last year. Such outbreaks have been lately more frequent and require to be more promptly reported and carefully dealt with than at present.

The total cost of medicines required for head-quarters and district cattle disease, amounted to Rs. 900 as against Rs. 1,000 of the last year.

Thus the total number of animals treated in Head-quarters as well as in State districts were 3,396, of which 3,276

were cured, 109 died and 11 were incurable, against 2,184, 41 and 38 respectively during the previous year.

The St. John Ambulance association.

353. The St. John Ambulance movement made good progress during year. A Junagadh State Centre was formed in 1914 with classes for College students and Vernacular teachers, and certificates obtained at the First-aid Examination were distributed at a public meeting held in September. A course of lectures on Home-Hygiene has since been arranged. In addition, a class for Police at head-quarters has been opened and will be extended to Railway subordinates. Sub-Centres will soon be promoted in other district-towns, and the movement will be popularized by purchase of lantern slides. The State has undertaken financial support, and Rs 750 in all were subscribed during the year, showing a balance of Rs. 545/6/2 at the close of it.

This movement owes its progress to the energy of Professor H. M. Bhatt, and it will prove valuable if students of the subject do not forget what they have learnt.

CHAPTER VII.—EDUCATION.

General Summary.

354. The following is the general summary of the Educational Institutions in the State and the number of pupils attending them:—

Class of institution.	No. in 1913-14.	No. in 1914-15.	Increase.	Decrease.	No. of pupils in 1913-14.	No. of pupils in 1914-15.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arts College.	1	1	0	.	245	237	.	8
Public institutions.	144	160	16	.	12,744	13,228	484	.
Aided private institutions.	4	7	3		340	455	115	.
Unaided private institutions.	106	103		3	3,561	3,380		181
Total...	255	271	19	3	16,890	17,300	599	189

The above figures show that there has been an abnormal net increase of 16 new schools during the year under report, and that the number of pupils attending them has also increased proportionately.

It may be noted that the figures for 1914-15 do not include the number of pupils (in all 720) in the schools at Kutiyana, which are now closed on account of plague, and that with such addition, the actual net increase in the numerical strength during the year under report would be 1,138.

Average attendance.

355. The average monthly number on the registers was 13,822 as compared with 12,377, and the average daily attendance 10,480 against 9,650 in the preceding year; the percentage of average daily attendance to the average monthly number being 75·8.

Nationality.

356. Of the 13,228 children under instruction in the institutions maintained by the State, 11,011 were boys and 2,217 girls. Of the boys, 1,709 were Brahmins, 5,166 other Hindus, 784 Jains, 3,313 Musalmans, 4 Native Christians and 35 of other creeds. Of the girls, 556 were Brahmins, 1,084 other Hindus, 336 Jains and 241 Musalmans.

Collegiate Education.

Junagadh College.

357. At the opening of the year, viz., 1st April 1914, there were 245 students on the roll.

358. The second term's enrolment was 237, composed of 105 Brahmins, 59 other Hindus, 33 Mahomedans, 38 Jains, 1 Eurasian, and 1 Native Christian. *Rolls.*

Besides there was a supplementary term commencing from 4-1-15 to 10-3-15. It was attended by 183 students composed of 78 Brahmins, 47 other Hindus, 30 Mahomedans, 27 Jains, and 1 Parsi.

The first term of 1914 closed as usual on the 15th of April immediately after the completion of the terminal Examination. The College 1st year's course Annual Examination and the Preliminary of other classes were held in September, while the University Examinations took place in November. There was a supplementary Examination in February last of 41 students who failed in the 1st year's Course Examination of September 1914.

The following statement will show the results of the College:—

Examination.	Held in month.	Students appeared.	Number of successful students.	2nd Class.	1st Class.
College 1st Year's	Sept. 1914	121	76	13	3
„ Supplementary	Feb. 1915	41	17 (a)	.	.
I. E. (Arts).	Nov. 1914	50	43	4	0
I. E. (Sc.)	Do.	1	1	1	.
B. A. (New Course)	Do.	22	14	1 (b)	0
„ (Old Course)	June 1914	14	4 (c)	.	.

(a) & (c)—These students are considered as Ex-students and they are merely to be put in the pass class.

(b)—According to the new regulations only Honours students are declared to have passed in the 2nd class. Besides this one student who passed the Honours Course in History, two students passed in the Honours Course in the pass Class in Philosophy.

It is satisfactory to note that the Intermediate results are higher even than the University results and that out of the eleven Arts Colleges in the Presidency the Bahauddin College stands very high in order of merit. The B. A. results also are comparatively satisfactory.

There was a considerable decrease in attendance during the last Supplementary term owing to the circumstance that

attendance was declared by the University authorities to be compulsory only for those students who passed the Examinations held in November 1914 and that the percentage of passes at the Matriculation Examination was very low, especially in the Kathiawar High Schools. Hence two supplementary results had to be declared, whereby about 300 students were notified to have passed the said Examination, but in their case the attendance during the supplementary term was optional. The first year's enrolment was composed of 73 students, of whom 9 left the College for the reason stated above.

Out of the 59 Intermediate Students 10 have selected Mathematics and the remaining have chosen Logic as their optional subject. Two students are preparing for the Intermediate Science in group (A)-Mathematics Physics and Chemistry.

Results.

359. The following statement will show the Honours and Pass students in both the B. A. Classes according to the various voluntary subjects:-

		Seniors.		Juniors.	
	Vol. Sub.	Hons.	Pass.	Hons.	Pass.
	History	0	12	15	
English &	Sanscrit	3	3	7	
	Persian	0	2	5	
	French	0	0	2	
	Philosophy	0	0	3	
	Mathematics	2	0	1	
	Science	0	0	3	
		5	17	36*	

* None of these students has yet enlisted himself in the Honours Course, but the majority of them has expressed their desire to do so next term, when the College opens on the 20th of June.

Hostels.

360. The number of students residing in the College hostels during last term was 121 as against 134 in the previous term, the decrease being due to the cause already mentioned.

Thirty students left this College for other Mofussil Colleges, about two-thirds of the number joining Arts Colleges.

Changes in the Staff.

361. Mr. N. G. Naralkar's recent appointment as additional Junior Fellow is highly appreciated.

The Principal Mr. Scott was granted leave from the 1st of October last and in his absence Professor S. H. Hodiwala has

acted as Principal during the last Supplementary term. It is exceedingly gratifying that the services of Professor A. S. Shah have been accepted by the Military Department of Government in connection with the present war as Interpreter, and that his keen desire in this respect has been fulfilled to such excellent purpose. All news received from him has been of the most cheerful description As a special case he was permitted to draw full pay during last vacation and was thereafter granted privilege leave as usual on half pay, and his post is kept open for him. Mr. AgaAbdul Rahimkhan, who is connected with the Aga Khan Family is temporarily appointed during Prof. Shah's absence as sub-pro-tem Professor of Persian on Rs. 150 p. m.

362. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 8,183 made up as follows:- *Income and expenditure.*

Fees	Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Rent.	Total.
7,105	5	15	1,058	8,183

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 50,586 as per details given below, the first two items showing an increase on account of the increases of Rs. 50 and Rs. 20, sanctioned in the pay of the Principal and the Science Professor respectively, and the full staff of menials maintained during the year:—

(1) Staff of teachers	42,436	
(2) Staff of servants	1,938	
(3) Rent and Taxes	213	–pipe water charges
(4) Contingencies	453	
(5) Library Books	415	
(6) Repairs	590	
(7) Miscellaneous	1,157	(Special allowance, Hostels light, Reading Room, Food allowance, Gymkhana, Hostels furniture)
(8) Laboratory Apparatus &c.	1,093.	
(9) Scholarships	2,291	Including Rs. 971 expended towards the appointment of two College Fellows &c. from the Jakat Fund.

Total Rs. 50,586.

A sum of Rs, 1,225 belonging to the "Sir Rasulkhanji Athletic Fund" has been invested in trust with a Committee of which the Principal is the President. It has been of great

assistance in stimulating athletics and the active interest shown in College games by State Officers has been a source of great encouragement to students. The repeated success in connection with the Shield Match played against the Samaldas College during the year under review owes much to this influence.

Gymkhana.

363. The Principal has once again expressed the gratitude of the students and staff for the liberal and personal support given to the College by the Administration, and ascribes thereto the successes attained in University Examinations and Athletic activities. Many students take a keen interest in subsidiary games, such as Tennis, Foot ball, Ping-Pong, and parallel bars, and figured prominently in the open events at the recent Police sports.

Visitors.

364. Sir Alfred Hopkinson, as Adviser to the Bombay University, has made certain suggestions regarding which this College hopes to confer with the Samaldas College.

The Debating Society of the College has become a very popular institution. It is well attended and a member of the teaching staff always presides at such meetings.

College Magazine.

365. Two issues of the College Magazine have appeared during the current year. This movement should afford a good opportunity to young writers to develope their literary powers and at the same time create a link between the present and the past students of the College. The old boys seem to appreciate it, as it stimulates their attachment to the College, and creates a continuous interest in the present and future activities of the institution to which they are so much indebted. It is hoped that this new venture will maintain itself financially and justify the special assistance which the State press has now undertaken to afford.

The "Poor Boys' Library" started last year has progressed during the year with the aid of a Committee and many books have been added to the list. About 25 poor students have taken advantage of this institution.

Ambulance class

366. The Ambulance Class for 1st aid instruction was well attended during the last term, and has received liberal and sympathetic support from the Administration. At a meeting held in the College Hall, some interesting practical demonstrations were given and certificates were distributed.

367. According to the new regulations of the University, future terms will be held as under and the Terminal and Annual Examinations will follow suit:—

First Term From 20th June to 10th October.
Second Term „ 10th Nov. „ 10th March.

368. There has, as already noted, been a considerable reduction in numbers; but the College continues to hold a high place amongst institutions of the kind and offers valuable opportunities to the province of Kathiawar and territories beyond it. *General Remarks.*

High Schools.

369. The total number of students on the rolls of the High Schools increased from 941 in the previous year to 1,035. In the Bahadurkhanji High School the total number has risen from 749 to 813, the average monthly number from 679 to 743 and the average daily attendance from 568 to 611. In the Mangrol High School, there has been an increase of 9 in the average monthly number (from 178 to 187) and of 14 in the average daily attendance (from 156 to 170). *High Schools.*

370. The Matriculation examination results of the last three years are compared below:— *Matriculation Examination Results.*

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Number of pupils sent up.	47	54	63
Number of pupils passed.	21	25	13
Percentage of success.	44	46	20

This sudden decrease in percentage is said to be due to the rigorous standard adopted by the examiners in English as opposed to leniency in the previous year. The results in our High School should therefore be compared with percentage of passes elsewhere, namely, 27 at the Ahmedabad Centre, 19 at the Karachi Centre and 11 at the Belgaum Centre. The results obtained in the Bahadurkhanji High School may therefore be deemed fair and may be improved by the permission given to 60 boys to appear in the Supplementary Examination.

371. The Art Examination Results were satisfactory: 12 out of 15 passed the First Grade Examination in Drawing, 4 out of 5 the Second, and both the candidates the Third Grade Examination. *Arts Examinations.*

372. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 300, and prizes amounting to Rs. 100 per annum are allotted to this High School by the State. One scholarship of Rs. 4 per mensem is given from the Dahyabhai Memorial Fund to the student who passes first in the Annual Examination of Standard VI. In addition one special scholarship of Rs. 8 per mensem was granted during the year to a poor student. *Scholarships.*

Teachers.

373. Mr. H. A, W. Bladen took charge of the post of Head Master Bahadurkhanji High School on the 3rd December 1914, but as his services were required as Tutor and Guardian to the Minor Nawab Saheb, he has been staying at Ajmer since the middle of January. Besides the Head Master and Dr. Harishankar, who teaches " First aid to the Injured", there are 25 teachers including the Cricket Coach who is also an Assistant Teacher. Of these twenty five, 8 are Graduates, 4 undergraduates, 1 holds a School Final Certificate, and 2 are unqualified.

Excluding the Gymnastic teacher, there are 38 teachers in the High Schools, of whom 11 are Graduates, 8 Under graduates, 13 Matriculates, one holds the School Final Examination Certificate and 5 are non-qualified.

Games.

374. The Bahadurkhanji High School Cricket XI played in the Hill Shield Tournament and won the Challenge Shield. The number of cricket engagements rose from 3 to 7 during the year. Three special prizes of Rs. 15 each were awarded by the Administrator to the three best players in the Hill Shield Matches, and cricket blazers were ordered to be made for the team. This progress in athletics is satisfactory.

Numbers are steadily increasing and educational demands also increase. It is probable that gradually science equipment will necessitate larger expense. It is difficult, moreover, for States with limited resources to conform to Government standards, and the staff is not as yet up to the mark.

General Remarks.

375. Moral and religious instruction has been reintroduced and is imparted every Sunday in all classes for about 45 minutes.

376. A sum of Rs. 243-14-0 was spontaneously subscribed by the students of the Bahadurkhanji High School towards the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund.

377. In February last, books of the value of Rs. 254-9-0 were allotted from the "Shah Virchand Tribhuwandas Books and Scholarships Fund" to the poor students of the school.

378. Sir Alfred Hopkinson visited the High School during his tour to inspect Schools and Colleges in this Presidency, and it appeared that he was satisfied with the work and management of the School.

379. It is hoped that a new building in better surroundings will be begun next year, with eventual provision for hostel buildings.

380. It was intended that Mr. Bladen should become Chief Educational Officer in due course with charge of the whole

Educational Department, but this scheme fell through owing to his appointment as Tutor and Guardian. The selection of a High School Head Master is now under consideration. It is important that teachers should in the first place be taught how to teach and take a wider view of their duties and responsibilities.

Mahabat Madressa.

381. There has again been an increase of 90 in the number on the registers, the students in the Gujarati department having increased from 296 to 362 and those in the Arabic-Persian class from 84 to 108. The average monthly attendance similarly rose from 470 to 538 and the average daily attendance from 375 to 424. *Mahabat Madressah.*

The Arabic-Persian department and the Koran Reading classes which devote certain hours to Gujarati study also, are maintained as hitherto.

This institution has increased its effectiveness during the year. The combination of practical with religious education has also augmented its value and popularity. Discipline, cleanliness and punctuality require constant attention.

382. The monthly allowance of Rs. 100 from the State and scholarships amounting to Rs. 48 per year from the Asharafalli Memorial Fund are distributed among really deserving boys studying in the Madressa. *Scholarships.*

383. The staff consists of 21 teachers (excluding the Gymnastic teacher), of whom 1 is a Graduate, 1 is an Undergraduate, 4 are Matriculates, 1 is a non-matriculate, 1 is trained and 13 are untrained. The Drawing teacher is a qualified third year man. *Teaching Staff.*

384. The reuslts of the annual examination conducted by the Head Master and the Educational Inspectors show that 309 out of 479 presented passed the test, the result being 64·5 per cent on the whole. *Examination Results.*

385. A special feature in connection with this institution was a sports exhibition by the boys before a representative gathering on the 24th March last in the compound of the Madressa: 141 boys took part in these events and Rs. 60 were distributed by way of prizes. It is expected that there will be keener competition next year owing to this salutary stimulus. *Games.*

Middle Schools.

386. There has been an increase of 42 students in the Middle *Middle Schools.*

Schools at Verawal and Una, the number having risen from 214 to 256. The average monthly number increased from 203 to 214 while the average daily attendance decreased to 158 from 171. The annual examination results in these schools are satisfactory. Both the Middle Schools teach up to Standard V.

Of the teachers, 3 are Under-graduates, 6 Matriculates and 4 are non-qualified.

As soon as the new building for the Vernacular School at Verawal is completed, the Middle School will be transferred to the building now used by the boys' school there.

Primary Education.

Boys' Schools. 387. The following new schools have been opened during the year under report:—

(1) Ishwaria Boys' School.	(2) Sanvav Boys' School.
(3) Goladhar ,,	(4) Kaneri ,,
(5) Gundala ,,	(6) Khambhalia ,,
(7) Amrapur ,,	(8) Dhanfulia ,,
(9) Sasan ,,	(10) Talala ,,
(11) Agatrai ,,	(12) Bhiyal ,,
(13) Bhesan Girls' School.	(14) Visavadar Girls' School.
(15) Kotadi Night School.	(16) Jamla Boys' School (under Mangrol).

The average monthly number in the Primary Schools for boys is 10,253 and the average daily attendance 7,837 against 9,105 and 7,182 of the last year. Out of 7,608 pupils examined, 6,236 were successful, the result being 81·9 per cent, which is highly satisfactory.

New buildings at the following places, which were in course of construction, were handed over to this Department during the year under report:—

Vadal, Dhandhusar, Akha, Lushala, Jhariawada, Kukaswada, and additional rooms in the Ladadi Bibi Girls' School; whilst new buildings for the Keshod, Verawal and Delwada Vernacular Schools are approaching completion.

Teachers. 388. Out of 373 teachers employed in these schools, 104 are trained and 269 untrained: 33 out of the 104 trained have full three years' qualifications, 46 have two years' and 25 one year's training.

Girls' Schools.

Girls' Schools. 389. 19 Girls' Schools including the Islami Girls' School are

maintained by the State, 2 more having been added during the year under report. The number of girls attending the schools increased from 1,792 to 1,846. The average monthly number rose from 1,740 to 1,887 and the average daily attendance from 1,196 to 1,278. Out of 1,226 girls examined, 1,054 passed, the result being 86 per cent, and thus very creditable to the teachers employed.

In addition to the usual subjects, the girls are taught sewing, knitting, and embroidery. The teachers employed in the Girls' Schools number 61, of whom 25 are males and 36 are females, 18 being trained and 43 untrained. Of the trained teachers, 3 are males and 15 females. Out of the remaining untrained teachers 22 are males and 21 females.

390. It is satisfactory to note that although the number of girls who have joined the English class in the Ladadi Bibi Girls' School, is as yet limited, all of them, 10 in number, were successful at the last annual examination in Standard I. *English class for Girls.*

Scholarships.

391. In addition to the scholarships given in different schools, stipends amounting to Rs. 1,902 were given to students studying in other Colleges in the Presidency and abroad. The total value of these scholarships amounted to Rs. 3,834 during the year.

Expenditure.

392. The following table shows the expenditure on education for the year 1913–14 and 1914–15:—

Details of expenditure.	1913–14. Rs.	1914–15. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Collegiate education.	66,708	50,586		16,122
High Schools.	21,979	24,760	2,781	0
Madressa	9,560	9,504	0	56
Middle Schools.	4,554	4,650	96	0
Primary Schools.	72,871	77,517	4,646	0
Grants to private schools.	1,038	1,161	123	0
Scholarships.	3,812	3,834	22	0
Libraries.	1,639	1,367	0	272
Direction & Inspection charges.	8,059	8,601	542	0
Office establishment.	2,239	2,226	0	13
Buildings & repairs.	16,604	51,739	35,135	0
Miscellaneous.	264	849	585	0
Total.	2,09,327	2,36,794	43,930	16,463

The above figures demonstrate that there has been a liberal addition to the Educational grant during the year under report.

Fee Receipts.

393. The fee receipts are contrasted below with the figures for the previous year:—

1913-14.	Rs. 9,542
1914-15.	Rs. 10,980
Increase.....Rs.	1,438

Moral Education.

Moral Education.

394. The method of imparting moral education stated at length in the last year's report, is being followed with success, and many of the children are now able to repeat with interest the stories related to them by their teachers.

The work called "Niti Shikshana" composed by Professor Anandshanker B. Dhruva of the Gujarat College, has been supplied to teachers in advanced schools for inculcating moral principles.

English Classes.

395. Out of 152 boys examined in the English classes attached to nine vernacular schools, 107 were successful in the last annual examination. New boys having been admitted into these classes, the teachers have now to deal with more than one Standard, and the result of the experiment is being carefully watched. English education is now provided at every Mahal headquarters and other large centres.

Physical Education.

396. The boys take a keen interest in manly games and the Gymnasia attached to the Bahadurkhanji High School and Mahabat Madressa are largely attended. School drill as well as native games are taught to the boys in the other schools.

Suitable games and Rasdas are played by girls in Girls' Schools.

Discipline.

397. Discipline is fairly maintained in all institutions.

Library.

398. Rs. 1,367 were expended this year in maintaining the Bahadurkhanji Library at Junagadh against Rs. 1,639 in the preceding year. The Library contains 4,592 volumes in English, Sanskrit, Gujarati and Persian. Newspapers and Magazines are supplied to it at an annual cost of Rs. 500/ and new books to the value of Rs. 250/ are added to the stock every year.

Some of the members having expressed a desire to have the library kept open after sunset up to 9 P. M., lights have been provided for the purpose, and it is gratifying to note that about 40 persons on an average take daily advantage of this innovation.

Museum.

399. The Museum attached to the Bahadurkhanji Library contains objects of Scientific and Archæological interest, collected mostly from different Mahals in the State.

The Mahabatkhanji Orphnage.

The Mahabatkhanji Orphanage.

400. The Yatimkhana has unfortunately lost during the year the services of its organizer and first Superintendant, Mr. Gulam Mahomad A. Shaikh, whose place it is difficult to fill. His work is now being carried on by his son, who is endeavouring to maintain the high reputation which the institution obtained under his father's regime.

Out of the 43 orphans now in residence, 15 are parentless, 27 fatherless and 1 is motherless : 6 of them are Saiyads, 5 Shaikhs, 7 Arabs, 5 Pathans, 2 Sidis, 7 Sindhis, 3 Nagoris, 3 Julayas, 3 Makranis, and 2 Ganchis.

36 of these belong to Junagadh proper and 7 are from other places in the State.

The total expenditure incurred on their account during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,902-6-8.

The boys have now been supplied with a general uniform dress and a special gymnastic uniform has also been provided for some of them.

Education.

401. 12 of the orphans are being trained in different branches of Engineering under the Supervision of Mr. E. Brook Fox, Chief Engineer who takes a very keen interest in the welfare of all the boys.

10 of the orphans appeared at the 2nd Grade Examination of Drawing, and 4 passed successfully.

19 orphans attend the English class, 9 the Vernacular classes in the Mahabat Madressa and 3 young members are studying Urdu and Gujarati under the present Superintendent.

Games.

402. The remarkable physical development of these orphans is demonstrated by their success in various sports and games. One amongst them won three events in the Police Sports, and all did well at the annual athletic sports of the Orphange, held on

the 21st March 1915, in the presence of a representative gathering of spectators.

403. This institution is especially indebted to Mr. Brook Fox, Mr. Fakih, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Pereira, Jamadar Umarbhai and others who take constant interest in its welfare.

Moral and religious education.

404. As stated last year, great care is being taken to regulate diet, and to insist upon cleanliness and punctuality during fully occupied days. Moral and religious instruction is also given on orthodox lines.

405. The garden near the Yatimkhana, assigned to it during this year, is a source of great pleasure and useful incentive. Two orphans are working in State gardens under the Garden Superintendent.

Donations.

406. Donations received from the public during the year under report in cash and kind amounted to Rs. 555-10-0.

407. The future of these orphans has engaged careful consideration. It has been arranged that 12 of the elder members should be allotted separate quarters under special supervision and attend special lectures, so that they can acquire practical and theoretical knowledge fitting them for careers in Engineering and electrical works.

General Remarks.

408. This institution has attracted much public attention and is keenly welcomed by a large circle of Mahomedan gentlemen, many of whom realize the valuable progress effected and are thereby induced to promote the happiness and well being of the orphnage. The careers of the elder members who are now promoted to a wider sphere will be carefully watched, as affording the best test of the effectiveness and success of the institution.

General.

409. Taking the Educational Department as a whole, there has been a steady advance in primary schools with an important movement in every Mahal towards English edueation, which development is warmly supported by the local public. A generous offer has recently been received for a High School building at Una and details are now being worked out. At Junagadh a spacious new High School outside the town will be begun next year if funds allow, and this will improve the accommodation of Vernacular School classes. Female education is making steady progress and is a marked feature in the Department. Within a few years buildings of a better type and more spacious accommodation will be provided, and current expenditure is likely to rise gradually to about two lakhs of Rupees in this Depart-

ment, whereafter private institutions should arise to supplement real requirements. There is need of closer connection between teachers and parents, and Head Masters must be capable of instructing and influencing their subordinate staff. Circumstances prevented the appointment of a new Head Master for the Bahadurkhanji High School, but this gap will soon be filled. On the whole, there has been a substantial advance during the year under report, the work of inspection and supervision being satisfactory.

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CHAPTER VIII.—CONCLUDING REMARKS.

410. The year under review showed an increased revenue, though it was less favourable in rainfall than its predecessor. The current season is certainly to be classed as unusually poor; but it is a source of satisfaction that in spite of adverse circumstances the newly inaugurated *vighoti* system has been found generally reasonable and the income of the State as a whole will be fairly maintained. Whilst moreover on the one hand revenues have been deliberately reduced by amelioration of the customs system, on the other they are steadily being developed.

411. During a period of four years, routine work has settled down on organized lines, assets have been realized, liabilities have been discharged, and we have accumulated a fluid capital of over 57 lakhs for investment in remunerative enterprise.

412. The five chief problems to be faced are:—

(1) Railway development.

(2) Verawal Port Development.

(3) Irrigation Development.

(4) Mahal Improvements

(5) Junagadh Water supply.

The first three of these represent sound investments which will handsomely repay the State, and the time has now come to start work upon them. It is a very great disappointment that Railway development, which is so crucially needed and without which no real progress can be made on the south side of the State, still awaits the sanction of Government. We earnestly hope that this scheme which is for the most part non-competitive, will speedily be approved by the Home Government and will be entered upon after next rains. Any further delay will most seriously hamper our efforts. In conjunction with this Railway scheme the port of Verawal is being given the facilities that increased traffic will at once demand, and operations in this direction have already made a fair start. Irrigation projects are being examined ; but it is first of all necessary to repair and protect existing canals and to use them to their proper extent, under systematic methods as regards distribution of water. Thereafter extensions and further sources of supply can be gradually undertaken. Much progress has been made in the equipment of the long neglected Mahals. Shil buildings are being entirely reconstructed this year, Una has been taken up, and next year Wanthali will follow suit : in a few

years this item of our programme will be fairly accomplished. A substantial beginning has also been made in improving Junagadh City's water supply and it is hoped that within two or three years this problem will be solved.

413. The work of subordinate establishments is slowly improving; but there is still too much indifference which yields but slowly to corrective circulars. In this respect reform must come from within out of a sense of duty and obligation and pride in work punctually and thoroughly done. Some corresponding improvement in remuneration and prospects is also a necessary response to honesty and efficiency ensuring a larger income and an increasing prosperity.

414. The Administration can claim to be in touch with all classes and to have secured the confidence of Girasias and Inamdars, in whose interests amicable settlements and reduction of unreasonable dues are being steadily effected. The general population remains happy and contented in spite of temporarily adverse conditions, and looks forward hopefully to the future. The burden of work has been substantially reduced, preliminary difficulties have disappeared, and steady progress appears to be assured.

415. It is a pleasure once again to thank all Heads of Departments for their loyal co-operation and to renew my especial obligations to Rao Bahadur A. S. Tambe I. S. O., Huzur Assistant, for invaluable assistance so unselfishly and devotedly rendered during a fourth year of Administration.

Huzur office,
Junagadh,
25th June 1915.

To Ewbank I. C. S.,
Administrator, Junagadh State.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Junagadh State, showing changes in the personnel during the year 1914-1915.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
1	H. D. Rendall, Esq., I. C. S.	Administrator, Junagadh State.	1—4-14	31—3-15	
2	Captain L. E. Lang.	Tutor & Guardian to the Minor Nawab. Saheb.	1—4-14	6—4-14	
3	Captain H. W. Wilberforce Bell.	Do. Do.	7—4-14	24-12-14	
4	H. A. W. Bladen Esqr.	Do. Do.	25-12-14	31—3-15	
5	E. Brook Fox, Esq. M. I. C. E.	Manager and Engineer-in-Chief Junagadh Railway, and Chief Engineer, P. W. D.	1—4-14	18—8-14	
6	Do.	Chief Engineer P. W. D.	19—8-14	31—3-15	
7	E. W. Proctor Sims Esqr. A. M. I. C. E.	Manager and Engineer-in-Chief Junagadh Railway.	19—8-14	31—3-15	
8	Mr. James Scott, M. A., Bar-at-Law.	Principal, Junagadh College.	1—4-14	31—3-15	
9	Mr. H. Stanley.	Superintendent of Police.	1—4-14	16—8-14	
10	Do.	Joint Do. Do.	17—8-14	31—8-14	
11	Mr. I. C. Boyd.	Superintendent of Police.	17—8-14	31—3-15	
12	R. B. A. S. Tambe. I. S. O.	Huzur Assistant to the Administrator.	1—4-14	31—3-15	
13	Mr. J. H. Irani.	Chief Forest Officer.	1—4-14	27—1-15	
14	Mr. E. Reuben, B. A., LL. B.	Chief Judicial Officer.	1—4-14	31—3-15	
15	R. B. Keshavlal G. Trivedi.	Chief Revenue Officer.	1—4-14	31—3-15	
16	Mr. A. Marks.	Assistant Manager, Junagadh Railway.	1—4-14	31—3-15	
17	Dr. Narsinhdas Trikamji Mehta, L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1—4-14	31—3-15	
18	Mr. Manishankar R. Trivedi B. A., LL. B.	Chief Accounts Officer.	1—4-14	31—3-15	
19	H. A. W. Bladen Esqr. B. A.	Head Master, Bahadurkhanji High School.	3-12-14	31—3-15	
20	Mr. Chhaganlal H. Pandya, B. A.	Chief Educational Officer.	1—4-14	31—3-15	

21	Mr. M. A. Fakih, B. A, Bar-at-Law.	Chief Judge, Sadar Adalat.	1—4—14	31—3—15
22	Mr. Tribhowanrai Dulerai Rana, B. A., LL. B.	Sarkari Vakil.	1—4—14	31—3—15
23	Mr. D. N. Phansalkar.	Superintendent, Huzur Office.	1—4—14	31—3—15
24	Dr. Mulchand K. Desai.	Stable Superintendent.	1—4—14	31—3—15
25	Mr. Anantrai B. Vaishnav.	Port Officer, Veraval.	1—4—14	31—3—15
26	Mr. Krishnalal Chhaganlal Dhru.	Traffic Assistant, Junagadh Railway.	1—4—14	31—3—15
27	K. S. Gulam Rasulkhan Gulam Ghauskhan.	Commanding Officer, Imperial Service Lancers.	1—4—14	31—3—15

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Junagadh State.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Penal Code.	Yes.	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
4	Limitation Act.	,,	,,	
5	Registration Act.	,,	,,	
6	New Stamp and Court Fees Acts.	,,	,,	
7	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
8	Encumbered Estates Act.	,,	,,	
9	Whipping Act.	,,	,,	
10	Police Act.	,,	,,	
11	Arms Act.	,,	,,	
12	Prevention of Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
13	Opium Act.	,,	,,	
14	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	,,	,,	
15	Act for the Protection of Wild Birds and Game	,,	,,	
16	Boilers' Inspection Act.	,,	,,	
17	Legal Practitioners Act.	No.	,,	
18	Forest Act.	Yes.	,,	
19	Explosives Act.	,,	,,	
20	Companies Act.	,,	,,	
21	Land Revenue Code.	No.	,,	
22	Account Code.	,,	,,	
23	Small Causes Court Act.	,,	,,	
24	Village Police Act.	,,	,,	
25	Conveyances Act.	,,	,,	

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force, in the Junagadh State for the year 1914–15.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Imperial S. Lancers.‡	94	28	2	0	20	100	0	0	0	3	9	88	Rs. 64,300-0-0	‡Total sanctioned strength 100.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1914-15.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Fixed allowance.	Sanctioned cost.	Actual cost.	Punishments.				Punished judicially.	Rewards.		Education		Remarks.
						Dismissed.	Fined.	Degraded.	Suspended.		By promotion	By money.	Literate.	Illiterate.	
		P. C.													
Superintendent of Police.	1	1000+250	100	16,950		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Deputy Superintendent Police.	1	250+31¼	50	3,975		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Inspectors I grade.	2	125	15	3,360		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
„ II „	5	100	15	6,900		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Fouzdars I „	2	75	10	2,040		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
„ II „	5	60	10	4,200		0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	
„ III „	7	45	10	4,620		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	
Jamadars I „	11	37/8	8	5,994		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	
„ II „	20	25	8	7,920		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	1	
Havaldars I „	11	20	0	2,640		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	4	

Havaldars II grade.	23	17/8	4	6,318	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	13	7
„ III „	35	15	0	6,300	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	20	13
Naiks.	53	12	0	7,632	2	1	0	0	0	2	5	22	27
Lance Naiks.	10	11	0	1,320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Constables I grade.	106	11	0	13,992	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	22	39
„ II „	212	10	0	25,440	6	0	1	1	0	9	4	48	162
„ III „	318	9	0	34,344	18	1	1	4	1	4	9	70	217
„ IV „	16	8	0	1,536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	10
Mounted Police.													
Risaldar.	1	100	20	1,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jamadar I grade.	1	37/8	20	690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
„ II „	1	25	20	540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dafedar I grade.	2	20	20	960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ II „	2	17/8	20	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ III „	4	15	20	1,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lance Dafedars.	6	12	20	2,304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Swars I grade.	15	12	20	5,760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7
„ II „	30	11	20	11,160	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	7	14

Swars III grade.	45	10	20	10,200		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	17	
Total.....	945			1,91,115	1,76,612										
Miscellaneous Expenses including pay of Office Establishment contingencies &c.				65,210	37,604										
Total.....				2,56,325	2,14,216	30	9	3	5	1	18	28			
Mangrol	82			9,701-4-0				42					40	42	

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Junagadh State during the year 1914–15.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Junagadh.	1,320	1,618	829	1,147	813	1,091	479	637	258	380	57·7	55·5	58·9	58·3	These include Mangrol figures also.

Out of 1,045 accused arrested in Junagadh 33 were in police custody at the end of the year pending commitment for trial.
„ „ 23 were released by police without being sent for trial.
„ 989 „ sent for trial 45 were pending trial in Magisterial custody on the 31st March 1915.
„ 334 „ discharged 84 „ discharged owing to cases being compounded.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Junagadh State during the year 1914-15.

State	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Junagadh.	29,205	28,834	9,758	12,700	33·4	44·	Junagadh figures include value of missing cattle in cases in which cattle have not yet been recovered amounting to Rs. 1,229.
Mangrol.	8,801	376	5,107	352	58·0	93·6	
Total.	38,006	29,210	14,865	13,052	39·1	44·6	

Appendix VII.

number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting **trial** *in the Junagadh State during the*

ences					Number of persons sentenced.										Term o				
Total.	Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted.	Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months
					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.											
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
12	23	12	28	5	1	0	0	1	3	0	5	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
12	19	11	17	6	0	1	0	3	2	0	6	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	5	13	22	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
6	7	6	10	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
31	16	30	68	20	0	5	0	7	8	0	20	44	0	0	4	1	0	5	1
,059	884	1,053	1,861	132	4	4	1	14	109	0	132	1,710	0	0	8	6	7	2	0
2	5	2	3	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	2	3	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
413	374	408	571	397	44	71	30	101	115	36	397	169	0	0	100	24	49	33	36
11	6	9	21	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
16	17	16	29	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	67	51	100	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	98	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
154	119	154	200	117	6	3	0	2	106	0	117	83	0	0	7	2	2	0	0
552	343	541	857	280	4	15	5	41	215	0	280	554	0	0	23	14	7	11	10
,344	1,891	2,315	3,796	1,000	59	102	36	204	563	36	1,000	2,733	0	0	147	48	67	54	56
393	439	369	471	70	2	0	2	6	60	0	70	375	0	2	4	2	4	0	0
,737	2,330	2,684	4,267	1,070	61	102	38	210	623	36	1,070	,108	0	2	151	50	71	54	56
						411													

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1914–15

Class of Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1914–15.					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Munsiffs' Courts.	1,601	1,891	46	818	79	2,114	23	6	2,744	3,086	1,431	776	767	42	18	52	
City Magistrate's Court.	297	421	2	177	36	495	0	0	548	710	421	75	201	10	2	1	
Sadar Adalat. .	(26)	(34)	(4)	(51)	0	0	0	0	(39)	(55)	0	(13)	(32)	0	0	(10)	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	417	370	23	144	4	297	1	2	638	471	0	371	69	5	2	24	
Mangrol Sessions Court.	(4)	(2)	0	(5)	0	0	0	0	(7)	(5)	0	(4)	(1)	0	0	0	
Total.	2,315	2,682	71	1,139	119	2,906	24	8	3,930	4,267	1,852	1,222	1,037	57	22	77	

N. B.—The figures in brackets refer to cases and persons committed to the sessions. As these are included in the figures relating to the City Magistrate's and Munsiffs' Courts they are not counted in making up the totals of columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14 & 17.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1914–15.

Tribunal.	Number of appeals.	Number of persons and cases.																Average duration of criminal appeals.	Remarks
		Appeals rejected summarily.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c., ordered.		Pending.			
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.											
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hazur Adalat.	73	0	0	58	43	13	12	2	2	17	8	0	0	0	0	14	8	M. 1	
Sadar Adalat.	200	0	0	145	119	55	43	52	37	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	D. 27	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.....	274	0	0	203	162	69	56	54	39	18	9	0	0	0	0	14	8	0	

Appendix X.

(Civil.)—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1914–15.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.					Average duration.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value. Rs.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value. Rs.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Munsiffs' Courts.	516	411	4,694	3,681	5,210	4,092	4,799	3,775	411	317	5,25,770	35	3,423	223	2,808	663	121	85	4	658	1,249	165	1,703	5,20,120	D. 56	D. 46	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	41	30.	441	569	482	599	452	567	30	32	21,749	7	551	11	525	40	1	3	0	35	161	34	337	20,721	Y. D. 1–27	.	
Total	557	441	5,135	4,250	5,692	4,691	5,251	4,342	441	349	5,47,519	42	3,974	234	3,333	703	122	88	4	693	1,410	199	2,040	5,40,841	.	.	

Appendix XI

(Civil.)—Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1914-15.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs				
Munsiffs' Courts.	2,508	1,924	6,65,739	7,871	5,289	8,06,056	10,379	7,213	14,71,795	8,455	6,043	10,33,524	1,924	1,170	4,38,271	969	90	111	
Mangrol.	140	81	16,158	217	237	13,968	357	318	30,126	276	252	22,481	81	66	7,645	25	14	27	
Total.....	2,648	2,005	6,81,897	8,088	5,526	8,20,024	10,736	7,531	15,01,921	8,731	6,295	10,56,005	2,005	1,236	4,45,916	994	104	138	

Appendix XII.

(Civil).—Number and results of appeals in civil suits during the year 1914-15.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
											Rs.	Rs.											M. D.	M. D.	
Huzur Court.	40	84	206	147	246	231	162	198	84	33	60,681	10,488	110	129	14	31	25	25	6	6	7	7	3—7	5—9	
Sadar Court.	95	78	191	249	286	327	208	216	78	111	26,023	99,477	119	142	50	55	36	6	2	3	1	10	M. D. 4—7	M. D. 3—0	
Assistant Judges' Courts.	18	0	76	0	94	0	94	0	0	0	5,997	0	29	0	0	0	17	0	9	0	39	0	0	0	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	18	22	18	7	36	29	14	23	22	6	1,553	1,033	4	11	2	11	3	0	2	1	3	0	M. D. 2—10	M. D. 0—13	
Total.	171	184	491	403	662	587	478	437	184	150	94,434	1,10,998	262	282	66	97	81	31	19	10	50	17	0	0	

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Junagadh State during the year 1914–15.

	Number of prisons.	Number of persons.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		Rs.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Junagadh State.	×9	167	712	459	879	147	165	169	16,331	20·2	2 deaths, 1 execution.
Mangrol.	1	9	39	70	48	9	4	3	1,302	37·1	
Total.	10	176	751	529	927	156	169	172	17,633		

× Besides these there are four lock-ups in Mahals.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in Junagadh State during the year 1914–15.

Name of State	Documents presented.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
			Mortgages		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Junagadh.	1023	709	426	298	581	404	8	4	3	0	5	3	838	677	Rs 6,29,575–12–6	Rs 6,07,229– 5–4	37	11	148	21

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1914–15.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mortgages.	426	2,45,876	13	2	8,105	7	3	245	2,91,875	0	0	5,734	10	11	
Sale deeds.	581	3,75,651	1	4	18,867	4	2	457	2,90,913	0	0	16,516	8	4	
Wills.	8	3,400	0	0	80	14	0	4	11,025	0	0	242	5	3	
Money bonds.	3	481	14	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous.	5	4,166	0	0	132	15	4	3	3,091	0	0	19	7	5	
Total.	1,023	6,29,575	12	6	27,195	10	9	709	5,96,904	0	0	20,512	15	11	

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities and Village Board in the Junagadh State during the year 1914-15.

Name of Municipality.	Opening balance on the 1st April 1914. Rs.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year. Rs.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1915. Rs.	Remarks.
		Past Rs.	Present Rs.		Past Rs.	Present Rs.		
Junagadh.	26,616	66,175	52,348	78,964	26,957	41,422	37,542*	* These figures would not tally with those of last year as the sale proceeds of houses have been excluded from this year's figures as per Huzur order.
Verawal.	13,124	9,893	11,037	24,161	6,264	5,861	18,300	
Una.	1,165	2,578	2,247	3,412	1,591	1,698	1,714	
Delwada.	400	441	503	903	230	215	688	
Sutrapada	587	227	104	691	404	285	406	
Patan.	1,219	1,752	935	2,154	1,773	786	1,368	
Chorwad.	363	589	421	784	479	513	271	
Malia.	1,867	697	3,072	4,939	610	1,663	3,276	
Keshod.	1,130	1,372	1,699	2,829	806	1,761	1,068	
Balagam.	544	677	645	1,189	313	675	514	
Shil.	265	111	199	464	183	223	241	
Kutiana.	7,012	10,455	6,590	13,602	4,039	5,528	8,074	
Vadal.	1,193	716	628	1,821	159	468	1,353	
Visavadar.	611	535	209	820	181	303	517	
Bagdu.	516	327	259	775	96	178	597	
Vanthali.	3,157	4,241	4,511	7,668	3,870	2,508	5,160	
Bhesan.	1,459	673	301	1,760	166	267	1,493	
Shahpur.	2,216	1,585	1,602	3,818	576	2,636	1,182	
Total.	63,444	1,03,044	87,310	1,50,754	48,697	66,990	83,764	
Village Board.								
Ajab.	51	80	161	212	35	60	152	
Bamnasa.	11	51	142	153	0	90	63	
Nawagadh.	0	0	95	95	0	37	58	
Talala.	0	0	610	610	0	112	498	
Gadhakda.	0	0	323	323	0	221	102	
Bherai.	0	0	47	47	0	28	19	
Total.	62	131	1,378	1,440	35	548	892	

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Junagadh State during the year 1914-15.

Number.	Name of Rain-Gauge Station.	April 1914.		May 1914.		June 1914.		July 1914.		August 1914.		September 1914.		October 1914.		November 1914.		December 1914.		January 1915.		February 1915.		March 1915.		Total.		Total past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
		Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
1	Junagadh.	0	0	1	89	5	68	8	46	2	47	37	22	1	80	0	11	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	10	57	95	33	94	33	7	
2	Verawal.	0	0	0	0	4	85	6	97	1	46	19	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	70	0	55	33	99	33	92	23	6	
3	Una.	0	0	0	0	6	92	7	82	2	7	15	65	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	34	33	93	42	81	28	46	
4	Kutiyana.	0	0	0	2	4	70	4	95	1	98	21	63	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	33	41	17	28	15	78	
5	Vanthali.	0	0	0	50	5	47	5	15	1	26	25	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	14	0	17	38	53	22	98	26	81	
6	Delvada.	0	0	0	0	8	9	7	84	1	95	13	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	45	31	99	37	61	34	99	
7	Pr. Patan.	0	0	0	0	5	35	7	41	2	6	20	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	44	36	85	32	34	27	33	
8	Malia.	0	0	0	0	4	75	7	57	2	18	22	21	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	23	0	26	0	60	38	89	23	5	27	1	
9	Keshod.	0	0	0	0	4	36	6	71	1	21	30	32	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	21	43	27	22	50	29	3	
10	Chorwad.	0	0	0	0	7	35	6	16	1	90	19	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	32	0	61	35	69	25	94	26	31	

11	Visavadar.	0	0	0	30	5	23	8	29	2	32	23	96	0	65	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	42	41	38	45	33	22
12	Bhesan.	0	0	1	45	3	97	5	96	1	55	22	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	35	78	29	8	27	32
13	Navagadh.	0	0	0	10	3	33	5	62	2	73	27	52	0	50	0	28	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	13	40	66	27	8	27	14
14	Vadal.	0	0	2	94	4	75	7	30	2	76	30	39	0	24	0	56	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	7	49	54	33	39	38	13
15	Bherai.	0	0	0	0	10	67	8	53	0	94	11	74	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	11	30	40	25	71
16	Sutrapada.	0	0	0	0	6	7	8	39	1	46	22	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	8	0	49	39	26	33	27	30	53
17	Sasan.	0	0	0	70	4	74	13	22	3	69	38	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	40	61	11	37	94	33	90
18	Shil.	0	0	0	0	3	63	4	1	1	3	23	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	25	1	10	33	52	15	89	24	57
19	Mangrol.	0	0	0	0	6	35	6	18	0	96	21	68	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	7	0	21	0	82	36	32	21	17	24	81

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple crops.

No.	Article.	Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1914.) Rs. A. P.	Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1915.) Rs. A P.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cotton.	175-0-0	120-0-0	
2	Bajro (*Pennisetum Typhoideum*).	39-0-0	35-0-0	
3	Juwar (*Sorghum Vulgari*).	25-0-0	30-0-	
4	Wheat.	35-0-0	40-0-0	
5	Gram.	35-0-0	35-0-0	
6	Urad (*Phaseolus Mungo ca. Radiatus*)	40-0-0	32-0-0	
7	Tur (*Cajanus Indicus*).	67-8-0	70-0-0	
8	Rice.	70-0-0	70-0-0	
9	Mug (*Phaseolus Mungo*).	50-0-0	35-0-0	

Appendix XIX.

Agricultural Stock in the Junagadh State during the year 1914-15.

	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	Camels.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
			Male.	Female							Drawn by two bullocks.	Drawn by four bullocks.	Riding.	Loading.	
Khalsa villages.	79,030	48,734	3,363	37,869	1,964	2,441	963	4,386	1,14,455	229	29,483	8	6,966	5,953	This includes Mangrol figures also.
Alienated villages.	26,137	16,556	3,118	14,415	956	978	324	1,455	43,674	312	9,976	51	2,103	2,685	
Total.....	1,05,167	65,290	6,481	52,284	2,920	3,419	1,287	5,841	1,58,129	541	39,459	59	9,069	8,638	

Appendix XX.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.

No.	Description of Work.	State Funds.			Memorial & Charitable funds.	Total.
		Original. Rs	Maintenance & Repairs. Rs	Total. Rs	Rs	Rs
1	Buildings.	4,12,451	56,213	4,68,664	7,592	4,76,256
2	Roads.	96,036	1,01,495	1,97,531	0	1,97,531
3	Water Works	24,351	13,593	37,944	0	37,944
4	Irrigation Works.	5,862	0	5,862	0	5,862
5	Bunder Improvements.	0	1,458	1,458	0	1,458
6	Municipal Do.	19,348	12,844	32,192	0	32,192
7	Electric Light.	0	9,896	9,896	0	9,896
8	Motor Cars.	0	9,822	9,822	0	9,822
9	Telephone.	0	1,522	1,522	0	1,522
10	Technical Training.	2,517	0	2,517	0	2,517
11	Miscellaneous.	800	6,692	7,492	0	7,492
12	Establishment & Contingencies.	33,148	0	33,148	0	33,148
	Total....	5,94,513	2,13,535	8,08,048	7,592	8,15,640

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Junagadh State during the year 1914-15.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Junagadh.	52	Rs. 21,200	40	Rs. 34,192-10-8	38	Rs. 12,165—2-2	0	Rs. 126-9-0	130	Rs. 67,684—5-10	

Appendix XXII (A).

Statement showing Receipts during the Samvat years 1969 (1912–13) and 1970 (1913–1914).

No.	Nature of receipts.	Receipts.		Difference.	Remarks.
		St. 1969 A. D. 1912-13.	St. 1970 A. D. 1913-14.		
1	Land Revenue.	23,43,825	21,84,948	– 1,58,877	Owing to fixed demand and less favourable year.
2	Forests.	1,10,768	65,039	– 45,729	Owing to policy of conservation, especially in teak growth.
3	Miscellaneous cash levies	1,12,436	1,14,759	+ 2,323	
4	Ganim Vero and Mahmuli.	1,55,184	1,56,892	+ 1,708	
5	Jortalbi.	71,355	85,560	+ 14,205	
6	Nazrano.	6,811	4,806	– 2,005	
7	Rayasat, Paddock, etc.	63,803	76,173	+ 12,370	Owing to sale of old Jamdarkhana materials.
8	Lancers.	1,021	1,396	+ 375	
9	Police.	4,341	5,159	+ 818	
10	General Administration.	966	2,502	+ 1,536	
11	Port.	1,00,472	1,16,574	+ 16,102	Owing to increase of traffic, both import and export.
12	Law and Justice.	47,813	45,756	– 2,057	
13	Stamps.	87,749	79,528	– 8,221	
14	Jail.	361	1,984	+ 1,623	
15	Printing Press.	14,354	13,768	– 586	
16	Customs.	1,71,793	1,47,222	– 24,571	Owing to reduction in rate of custom dues.
17	Medical.	150	25	– 125	
18	Public Works Department.	12,076	11,326	– 750	
19	Abkari, &c.	1,37,188	1,34,766	– 2,422	
20	Municipality.	20,103	21,132	+ 1,029	
21	Educational.	12,718	17,263	+ 4,545	
22	Revenue Survey.	2,038	1,559	– 479	
23	Land-Rent and Quarries.	89,011	1,51,010	+ 61,999	Owing to increased sale of house sites.

24	Interest & Exchange.	1,13,206	2,69,355	+1,56,149	Owing to larger amount of interest recoveries on debts and investments.
25	Varad.	7,189	10,949	+ 3,760	
26	Saurashtra Post.	1,957	2,756	+ 799	
27	Railway.	6,74,358	7,90,241	+1,15,883	Owing to increased traffic.
28	Miscellaneous.	1,10,880	56,853	– 54,027	Owing to decrease in extraordinary receipts.
29	Recovery of out-standings.	1,92,538	1,14,057	– 78,481	Owing to less favourable season.
	Total Rs.	**46,66,464**	**46,83,358**	**+ 16,894**	i. e. + – =16,894.

Appendix XXII (B).

Statement showing Expenditure during the Samvat years 1969 (1912–13) and 1970 (1913–1914).

No.	Nature of expenditure.	Expenditure.		Difference.	Remarks.
		St. 1969 A. D. 1912–13.	St. 1970 A. D. 1913–14		
1	Rajkutumb.	3,36,358	2,61,605	– 74,753	Owing to decrease in payment of claims.
2	Amirs.	34,903	33,243	– 1,660	
3	Peshkashi and contributions.	1,24,465	99,513	– 24,952	Owing to decrease in Agency 'falos.'
4	Pension Parwashi & contributions.	99,478	69,244	– 30,234	Owing to decrease in contributions to institutions.
5	Mamuli	39,328	74,899	+ 35,571	Owing to contribution to Imperial War Relief Fund.
6	Payment according to Rajasthanik and Alienation Decisions.	35,770	43,361	+ 7,591	
7	Rayasat.	1,84,666	1,75,873	– 8,793	
8	Lancers.	62,475	64,177	+ 1,702	
9	Police.	2,70,833	2,86,432	+ 15,599	Owing to higher pay of establishment.
10	General Administration.	4,43,573	5,24,616	+ 81,043	Owing to 'Abadi' expenses in Mahals & reorganization of Forest Department.
11	Port.	13,686	12,612	– 1,074	
12	Law and Justice.	84,969	77,791	– 7,178	
13	Stamps.	9,903	5,263	– 4,640	
14	Jail.	14,717	14,984	+ 267	
15	Printing Press.	18,756	14,024	– 4,732	
16	Customs.	7,986	11,357	+ 3,371	
17	Medical.	76,738	79,415	+ 2,677	
18	Public Works Department.	5,59,236	9,08,784	+3,49,548	Owing to larger programme of Public Works.
19	Abkari, Salt and Opium.	10,321	9,308	– 1,013	
20	Municipality.	55,452	51,246	– 4,206	
21	Education.	1,62,226	1,65,200	+ 2,974	
22	Revenue Survey.	23,941	24,105	+ 164	
23	Land, Rent and Quarries.	19,304	9,921	– 9,383	
24	Interest and Exchange.	44,970	1,59,654	+1,14,684	Owing to net loss on special grass operations of 1968 St. adjusted in this year.
25	Varad.	1,995	1,518	– 477	
26	Saurashtra Post.	5,226	5,807	+ 581	
27	Railways.	3,74,424	3,65,822	– 8,602	
28	Miscellaneous	2,33,002	1,90,071	– 42,931	Owing to decrease in remissions and in expenditure on ceremonial occasions.
	Total Rs.	**33,48,701**	**37,39,845**	**+ 3,91,144**	

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Junagadh State during the year 1914-15.

No.	Name of Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Cured or relieved.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Rs. A. P,		
1	Junagadh Hospital.	32,061	1,313	1,061	162	32	58	37,197-15-6	438·34	
2	,, New Dispensary.	9,484	0	0	0	0	0	1,562—9-3	120·61	
3	,, Leper Asylum.	0	96	54	0	10	32	4,164-10-5	39·85	
4	,, Jail Dispensary.	1,101	56	54	0	2	0	573—0-0	38·89	
5	,, C. M. Zenana Hospital.	5,709	114	109	0	1	4	5,383—2-0	72·28	
6	Verawal Dispensary.	15,651	12	11	0	1	0	2,552—8-0	175.46	
7	Una ,,	10,501	80	73	1	3	3	1,918-14-0	132·63	
8	Kutiana ,,	9,618	11	11	1	0	0	1,495—0-2	90·3	
9	Delwada ,,	3,765	0	0	0	0	0	1,101-11-6	40·2	
10	Prabhas Patan. ,,	5,792	0	0	0	0	0	1,225-15-7	66·99	

11	Vanthali	Dispensary.	4,101	0	0	0	0	0	1,294-9—8	79·32
12	Malia	„	4,809	0	0	0	0	0	990—8-0	44·13
13	Keshod	„	3,703	1	1	0	0	0	784—3-9	29·12
14	Chorwad	„	3,267	0	0	0	0	0	915—0-0	28·79
15	Visavadar	„	4,011	1	0	1	0	0	681—8-0	26.05
16	Bhesan	„	2,241	0	0	0	0	0	1,308—7-0	27·51
17	Navagadh	„	2,666	0	0	0	0	0	716—6-5	44·19
18	Vadal	„	3,124	0	0	0	0	0	1,170-7-1	33·84
19	Bherai	„	2,182	0	0	0	0	0	723—1-7	20·69
20	Sutrapada	„	3,264	1	1	0	0	0	890—0-0	24·50
21	Talala	„	2,021	0	0	0	0	0	971—1-6	18·60
22	Shil	„	2,064	2	2	0	0	0	840—0-0	25·10
23	Gir Travelling	„	3,032	0	0	0	0	0	552—0-0	25·75
24	Mangrol	„	12,709	0	0	0	0	0	4,157—8-3	119·8
		Total.	1,46,876	1,686	1,376	164	49	97	73,170-3-8	1,758·11

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Junagadh State for the year 1914–1915.

Name of the State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Junagadh.	4,34,222	14,895	17,862	2,967	0	10,445	10,725	280	0	34·3	41·13	24·05	24·70	

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to schools maintained by the Junagadh State for the year 1914-15.

No. of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on the 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School. Rs.	Secondary. Rs.	Primary. Rs.	
144	160	2 High Schools. 2 Middle Schools. 1 Madressa. 1 Sanskrit Pathshala. 129 Primary Schools for boys. 5 Night Schools. 1 Arabic and Persian School attached to the Madressa. 18 Girls' Schools. 1 Islami Girls' School. 160	12,744	13,228	9,650	10,480	25,203	11,873	1,34,099	

Appendix XXVI.

Statement showing the rate of customs duty on goods through-booked from Bombay via Veraval.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. AS. PS	On weight or value or number.
(1) Grain of all kinds, *rice, tur, khorasani til* seeds:—		
(*a*) Booked to all stations from Veraval to Junagadh Bantwa and Visavadar branches	0—1—0	Per Railway maund.
(*b*) „ Vadal...	0—0—9	Do.
(*c*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—0—3	Do.
(*d*) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar.	Free.	
(2) Ghee:—		
(*a*) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal and Bantwa and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—4—0	Do.
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and beyond... ...	0—0—3	Do.
(3) Tobacco leaves:—		
(*a*) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal and Bantwa and Visavadar Branches... ..	0—2—0	Do.
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—0—4	Do.
(*c*) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(4) Jaggery:—		
(*a*) „ all stations from Veraval to Keshod ...	0—1—6	Do.
(*b*) „ Lushala, Manavadar and Bantwa. ...	0—1—4	Do.
(*c*) „ Junagadh, Vadal, Shahpur, Sorath Vanthali and Visavadar Branch. ...	0—1—0	Do.
(*d*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those on the Porbandar line... ...	0—0—2	Do.
(*e*) „ Dhoraji	0—1—3	Do.
(*f*) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(5) Sugar:—		
(*a*) „ all stations from Veraval to Lushala ...	0—1—9	Do.
(*b*) „ Shahpur, Junagadh, Bantwa and Visavadar Branches.	0—1—6	Do.
(*c*) „ Vadal	0—0—9	Do.
(*d*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those on the Porbandar line ...	0—0—2	Do.
(*e*) „ Dhoraji	0—1—0	Do.
(*f*) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(6) Sugarcandy:—		
(*a*) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Bantwa and Visavadar Branches	0—2—7	Do.
(*b*) „ Stations beyond Jetalsar except those between Supedi and Porbandar. ...	0—0—6	Do.
(*c*) „ Supedi to Porbandar....	0—1—0	Do.
(*d*) „ Jetalsar	0—2—0	Do.
(7) Cocoanuts:—		
(*a*) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Bantwa and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—9—9	Per 1000 cocoanuts.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. AS. PS	On weight or value or number.
(b) Booked to Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ..	0—2—0	Per 1000 cocoanuts.
(c) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar..	Free.	
(8) Yarn and cotton twist:—		
(a) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Sorath Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	1-12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(b) „ Bantwa and Manavadar	0—8—0	Do.
(c) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—4—0	Do.
(9) Timber:—		
(a) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal Bantwa and Visavadar Branches. ...	1—9—0	Do.
(b) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—8—0	Do.
(10) Piece-goods:—		
(a) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Sorath Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	0-14—0	Do.
(b) „ Bantwa and Manavadar	0—7—0	Do.
(c) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar.....	0—4—0	Do.
(d) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar...	Free.	
(11) Cotton seeds:—		
(a) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal Bantwa and Visavadar Branches.	)—0—6	Per Railway maund.
(b) „ Jetalsar and stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar	0—0—2	Do.
(c) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(12) Betelnuts:—		
(a) „ all stations from Veraval to Lushala	0—3—3	Do.
(b) „ Junagadh, Visavadar Branch Shahpur and Sorath Vanthali, Manavadar and Bantwa.	0—3—0	Do.
(c) „ Vadal	0—2—6	Do.
(d) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except Jetpur and those between Supedi and Porbandar.....	0—1—0	Do.
(e) „ Jetpur	0—0—3	Do.
(f) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(13) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, chinaware, glassware, earthenware, cutlery, all kinds of seeds (except til and cotton seeds) silk, oil and miscellaneous articles:—		
(a) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Sorath-Vanthali and Visavadar Branch	1-12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(b) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—4—0	Do.
(c) „ Stations Bantwa and Manavader:—		
(a) all kinds of seeds (except til and cotton seeds) oil and miscellaneous articles ...	1-12—0	Do.
(b) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, chinaware, glassware, earthenware and cutlery	0—8—0	Do.
(c) Silk	0—7—0	Do.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. AS. PS	On weight or value or number.
(14) *Attar*, printed books, used household articles, old bags, *khâro* (used for washing), Chorwad stone, gold, silver, British currency and private furniture for Europeans.	Free.	
(15) Snuff:-		
(*a*) Booked to all stations from Veraval to Vadal Bantwa and Visavadar Branches. ...	0—3—0	Per Railway Maund
(*b*) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—0—9	Do.
(*c*) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
All goods booked to Rajkot Junction, Rajkot para and any station on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railway "Free."		

Appendix XXVII.

Statement showing the rate of customs duty on goods through-booked to Bombay via Veraval.

Name of export articles.	Rate. Rs. AS. P.	On weight or value or number.
(1) § Cotton full pressed, ½ pressed, and dhocras, borries or loose:—		
a Booked from Amreli, Chital and Kunkavav	Free.	
b „ Lunidhar, and stations between Jetalsar and Ribda...	0—0—3	Per Railway maund.
c „ Stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar (excepting for full pressed cotton).	0—0—3	Do.
d „ Any stations from Junagadh to Veraval, Bantwa, and Visavadar Branches except cotton from Bantwa, Sardargadh and Manawadar.	0—1—5	Do.
e „ Any other station...	Free.	
f Full pressed cotton booked from any station from Dhoraji and Porbandar.	Free.	
g Cotton from Vadal pressed at Shahpur.... ...	0—1—0	Do.
h Do. Do Kutiyana Do. at presses near stations of Junagadh Railway with press Managers' certificate.	Free.	
i Cotton from Vadal	0—1—0	Do.
j Cotton from Jetpur, Gondal and surrounding villages pressed at any stations on this line with certificates from press Manager.	0—0—3	Do
k Cotton Bales from Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh full pressed at presses on this line with certificates from press Manager.	0—2—6	Per bale F. P.
l Cotton from Junagadh (excepting Bilkha and Ranpur) cotton pressed at Junagadh press with press Manager's certificate.	0—0—5	Per Railway maund.
(2) Grain of all kinds and til seeds:—		
a From Rajkot para and beyond.	Free.	
b „ Jetalsar, Jetpur, and stations on the Jetalsar Rajkot Junction section up to Ribda (excepting wheat from Gondal).	0—0—2	Do.
c „ all stations from Vadal to Veraval (except wheat from Lushala, Keshod and Malia Hatina for which the duty is 6 pies per maund) and Bantwa and Visavadar branches.	0—1—0	Do.
d „ all stations from Vavdi on the Dhola Ju. section and from Dhoraji on the Porbandar section.	Free.	
e „ wheat from Gondal.....	Free.	
f „ Do from Bagasra and its surrounding villages from Visavadar under Vahivatdar's certificate.	Free.	
(3) Wool:—		
a Booked from Gondal, Kunkavav, Rajkot para, and beyond.	Free.	
b „ Dhoraji.....	0—1—0	Do.
c „ all stations between Upleta and Porbandar...	Free	

d Booked from all stations from Vadal to Veraval, Bantwa and Visavadar branches	0—2—9	Per Railway maund.
e „ Jetalsar and all other stations....	0—0—8	Do.
(4) Copper, brass, tin and bell metal manufactured:—		
a „ stations from Vadal to Veraval, Bantwa and Visavadar branches.	0—2—0	Do.
b „ Jetalsar and other stations.	0—1—0	Do.
c „ Rajkot para and beyond.	Free.	
(5) Ghee.....	0—1—0	Do.
(6) Castor seeds:—		
a „ Jetalsar, Nawagadh and Virpur... ...	0—0—4	Do.
b „ Gondal and stations beyond	Free.	
c „ stations from Kunkavav to Jetpur..... ...	0—0—5	Do
d „ Lunidhar and stations beyond on the Dhola Jn. section.....	Free.	
e „ stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar.....	Free.	
f „ stations from Vadal to Veraval (except Lushala, Keshod and Malia Hatina), and Bantwa and Visavadar branches.....	0—1—0	Do.
g „ Lushala, Keshod and Malia Hatina.	0—0—6	Do.
(7) Oil.	0—0—6	Do.
(8) Other goods:—		
a „ Jetalsar and stations beyond on the Dhola Jn. and Jetalsar-Rajkot section upto Ribda...	0—8—0	Per Rs. 100 Value declared.
b „ stations from Vadal to Veraval Bantwa and Visavadar branches.....	1—9—0	Do.
c „ stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar...	0—4—0	Do.
All goods from Rajkot para, Rajkot Jn. and stations on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railway	Free.	

§ Junagadh State customs duty on Kuppas (cotton with seeds) and loose cotton booked from stations beyond Jetalsar Junction to be ginned and pressed in factories situated at stations on the Junagadh Railway and through booked from there to Bombay Harbour via Veraval dock should on production of a certificate from the press Manager, be charged at the same rate as the duty on cotton through booked direct from stations beyond Jetalsar Junction.

Appendix

Statement showing the rates of customs duty at

EXPORT TARIFF.

Names of articles.	Rate.
Full pressed cotton from stations between Vadal and Veraval...	Rs. 0–14—4 per *khandi*.
Do. from Manavadar Bantwa, and Sardargadh.....	„ 0—2—6 per bale.
Do. from Jetalsar and beyond.....	„ 0—3—4 per *khandi*.
Loose cotton imported by sea and exported after being full-pressed...	„ 0—3—4
Three-fourth or half-pressed cotton from stations between Vadal and Veraval... ...	„ 1—2—4
Do. from Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh...	„ 0—2—6 per bale.
Do. from Jetalsar and beyond...	„ 0—4—1 per *khandi*.
Cotton from Dhoraji...	Free.
Ghee if brought to Veraval by road...	Rs. 0—6—0 per Railway maund.
Do. Do. by rail... ...	„ 0—4—0 „
Fire-wood...	5 *per cent.* on declared value.
Chunam.....	Rs. 0—1—6 per *khandi*.
Chorwad stone.....	„ 1—0—0 per 100 stones.
Bidi leaves.....	„ 0—3—0 per *dhokdi* (bundle).
Wheat and castor seed booked from Malia, Keshod and Lushala...	„ 0—0—6 per Railway maund.
Other goods generally if booked from stations between Jetalsar and Veraval...	2 *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. beyond Jetalsar...	1 „ „
Octroi-paid goods...	½ „ „
Onion, Til seeds and Castor seeds.	$1\frac{3}{16}$ „ „
Horses :—	
Above 14 hands in measure...	Rs. 5—0—0 per each.
Under „ „	„ 2—0—0 „

XXVIII.

Veraval for locally booked goods.

IMPORT TARIFF.

Names of articles.	Rate.
Piece-goods (booked to Jetalsar and beyond).....	½ *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. (booked to stations between Veraval and Vadal)...	⅞
Grain, sugar, jaggery, coir, yarn, cocoanuts and betelnuts (if booked to Jetalsar and beyond).....	⅞
Attar, books, old furniture, empty cases, gunny bags, Chorwad stone, *Kharo* (from Jafrabad), gold and gold ornaments, British and Junagadh coins...	Free.
Silver and silver ornaments (from British ports).....	Free.
Do. (from other than British ports)	5 *per cent.* on declared value.
Bombil fish...	1¼ anna per 1000.
Other goods generally	1 9/16 *per cent.* on declared value.
Coal	2 annas per ton.
Any goods for Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh...	1 *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. for Kutiyana...	9/16 „

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